

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE CALLS REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING 'EXCELLENT'

OW010231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday welcomed reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Iceland this month.

Asked to comment on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik on October 11-12, the prime minister said, "excellent." He expressed belief that the two leaders will touch on details in their preparatory talks in Iceland and will hold their formal summit talks in Washington later.

Nakasone said he hoped there will be progress in U.S.-Soviet relations.

He said he could not tell whether the U.S.-Soviet summit will lead to Gorbachev's visit to Japan in January next year.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told a press conference Wednesday, "It is important now that Japan supports the United States in order to insure a successful U.S.-Soviet summit meeting."

Although Gotoda did not explain what form Japanese support would take, his comment does indicate that Japan will be cooperating indirectly with the U.S. side in summit preparations.

Gotoda also said that if the preparatory Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Iceland does lead to a formal summit in Washington, the chances of a Japan visit by the Soviet leader will improve.

Japan has informed the Soviet Government that if Gorbachev is unable to visit Tokyo by January 1987, Nakasone would be unable to welcome the leader until June or July due to a full schedule of government and international events.

Kuranari Welcomes Meeting

OW301555 Tokyo KYODO in English 1529 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in a statement Tuesday said that Japan welcomes the agreement announced earlier in the day that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 11-12.

The announcement by the Soviet official news agency TASS said that the meeting will be "held within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, on which the sides had agreed in Geneva in November 1985."

The statement issued by Kuranari said that Japan hopes the meeting will contribute to the progress in dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on a wide range of issues, including arms control negotiations. "With a view to making this meeting fruitful, we intend to continue our support for the efforts made by the United States toward stable development of East-West relations," it said.

Foreign Ministry officials said, meanwhile, that Japan is watching closely the future Soviet move in regard to the projected visit to Japan of the Soviet leader.

Japan strongly hoped the date of the Gorbachev's visit would be fixed in January through a meeting last week in New York between Kuranari and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. But the Soviet foreign minister then told Kuranari that the date could not be fixed due to some events with the United States.

The officials said that the forthcoming meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders may make some progress in the U.S.-Soviet relations which will have favorable effect on the Gorbachev's Japan visit. In this regard, however, "ball is still in the hand of the Soviet Union and we can only wait and see," they said.

NAKASONE STRESSES IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW301035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he is ready to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

"It's only natural that we should bring about a new turn in our relations with the Soviet Union because the country is Japan's neighbor." Nakasone said at a lecture session in a Tokyo hotel.

He also expressed hopes that a planned visit to Japan by Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and a subsequent Japan-Soviet summit meeting will be "fruitful."

The government has invited Gorbachev to visit Tokyo, hopefully by the end of January. If and when he comes he will be the first top Kremlin leader to visit Japan.

Nakasone also said he wants to push Tokyo-Moscow ties further on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of resumption of bilateral diplomatic relations this year. They were reestablished on October 19, 1956.

But he added that the territorial dispute over four small Japanese islands, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, should be settled before a peace treaty is signed with the Soviet Union.

The prime minister also said there is a strong possibility that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev may meet again because both of them want to establish peace. "Japan is ready to play its role positively, if there is any, to make a U.S.-Soviet summit fruitful," Nakasone added.

Diplomatic sources in Tokyo said the Soviet release of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, alleged by Soviet authorities to be a spy, is a step toward a second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, following the first November last year.

The sources also said it will also have a positive impact on Gorbachev's planned visit to Tokyo.

FINANCE MINISTER MIYAZAWA ATTENDS IMF MEETING

OW292117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1644 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept 29 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Monday indicated that a series of international monetary meetings held here from last Friday to date did not produce much progress in such issues as the promotion of international policy coordination.

Emerging from a two-day meeting of the decision-making interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Miyazawa told Japanese reports that such conferences are not the place where "decision are to be made."

"As far as you consider the meetings as a place where opinions are expressed, we achieved the goal," Miyazawa said.

The communique of the interim committee did not mention the disagreement over interest rate policies between the United States and its major trading partners -- Japan and West Germany, which has surfaced in recent months.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita who attended the IMF meetings with Miyazawa told the press conference that he expects the meetings not to have "unexpected effects" on exchange rates.

Sumita's remarks came against speculation that the results of the meetings would put downward pressure on the U.S. dollar against other currencies.

Asked if the European Community member countries asked Japan to make concerted market intervention to support the dollar, Sumita refused to comment.

Proposes 3-Point Debt Plan

OW302327 Tokyo KYODO in English 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Washington, Sept 30 KYODO -- Japan announced a three-point rescue plan Tuesday for Third World countries suffering massive debt burdens, pledging more than 7 billion dollars in loans and contributions to world lending institutions and to Mexico, one of the most heavily indebted countries.

Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told his colleagues from 150 countries that the problems of Third World debt and development are not simply an issue for debtor countries but are "everybody's concern."

Expressing support for U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's "strengthened debt strategy" proposed a year ago, Miyazawa said Japan is "prepared to do what it can" to facilitate global support needed by debtor nations on condition for their global support needed by debtor nations on condition of their persevering in self-help efforts.

This is an area where Japan "can take positive action for global prosperity," he said in a statement prepared for delivery on the opening day of a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

He outlined three specific areas of Japanese action -- strengthening the IMF's funding base, expanding the World Bank's financial resources, and promoting syndicated lending by international institutions, creditor countries and commercial banks.

Miyazawa proposed an immediate start of negotiations on an increase in IMF funds scheduled for 1988 to facilitate a "flexible" response to especially heavy financial needs.

As a temporary measure to support it, he offered to lend the IMF 3 billion special drawing rights (SDRS) or about 3.6 billion dollars for use as a new lending facility.

He also expressed readiness to provide 2.5 billion dollars out of 12 billion dollars being targeted in additional contributions to the International Development Association (IDA), a second World Bank offering low-cost loans to poor countries.

The offer is conditional on an increase in Japan's voting power in the World Bank, he added.

As an example of Japan's stepped-up lending, Miyazawa cited its willingness to lend Mexico 1 billion dollars through the export-import bank of Japan to finance three major projects.

Miyazawa stressed Japan's efforts to boost domestic demand, step up imports and correct its trade imbalance with the rest of the world.

As an example, he cited a 3.6 trillion yen set of pump-priming measures announced September 19, calling it the largest such package in Japanese history.

He also reiterated Tokyo's pledge to transform Japan's economic structure into one more dependent on domestic demand than on exports as part of "internationally responsible economic management."

The yen's sharp appreciation has not had much visible impact on Japan's trade balance, heavily in the black, but Miyazawa expressed optimism it "will have a tangible effect soon" together with other measures.

The world economy "is not out of the woods yet," and is facing a number of critical issues that need to be addressed, such as trade protectionism, erratic exchange rate swings and the debt problem, he said.

But Japan is "determined to do everything that it can" in order to be "a country that can be counted on to do what is right," he added.

Meets Reagan

OW010033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Sept. 30 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan reminded Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Tuesday of U.S.'s desire for an early conclusion of deadlocked talks on the tobacco trade.

Reagan proposed to Miyazawa that both sides maintain close cooperation in resolving bilateral issues, officials said.

Miyazawa replied that he hopes the two countries will make efforts to work out "satisfactory" solutions.

In concluding the five-minute meeting, Reagan added without elaboration, "and tobacco..."

The tobacco talks under way in Washington have run into an impasse on what one official called a tough U.S. position on easier access to the Japanese tobacco market.

Reagan briefed Miyazawa on his just-announced plan to confer with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Reyjavik, Iceland, October 11-12, the officials said.

The brief first encounter between the two took place as Reagan addressed a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Discusses Economic Growth

OW010329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa reiterated Tuesday his country can do little more to accelerate its economic growth despite pressures from the United States and its other trading partners for further action.

The prevailing view is that Japan must buy more from the U.S. by expanding its domestic demand if the huge U.S. trade deficit is to be reduced, Miyazawa said during separate news conferences for the Japanese and foreign media.

Noting Tokyo's recent announcement of a 3.6 trillion yen pump-priming package, he said fiscal constraints preclude any further action to stimulate the economy.

Japan's trading partners understand this but their serious trade imbalances will keep them calling on the country to do more as part of international policy coordination as agreed to at a series of monetary meetings held here, he said.

Japan may face "another rekindling" of protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress after November elections probably early next year if its trade surplus with the U.S. remains large, he said.

The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) latest world economic outlook shows that expansion of domestic demand by Japan and West Germany will have only a minor effect on the U.S. trade position, Miyazawa said, following his address to the joint IMF-World Bank annual meeting.

IMF calculations show that a rise of one percentage point in the growth rate of the Japanese and West German economies in each of the next three years would reduce the U.S. trade deficit by only 5 to 10 billion dollars.

But Miyazawa said pressure will continue against Japan for further action for political reasons. He expressed relief that the U.S. trade deficit in August dropped to 13 billion dollars from a record 18 billion dollars in July.

He was pessimistic about a plan to monitor economic performance with the use of indicators for coordinated efforts to assure faster economic growth and greater exchange rate stability.

Citing 25 years of efforts by the organizations for economic cooperation and development to establish a similar monitoring system, he said the plan cannot be expected to work as a panacea for exchange rate stability.

The idea of economic surveillance was endorsed at a seven-nation Tokyo summit in May.

It was agreed at a series of international monetary meetings here to continue detailed work on the scheme, including indicators to be used.

Miyazawa spoke in English during the press conference for foreign reporters, but sidestepped direct answers to most questions.

He is scheduled to leave for Tokyo Wednesday, winding up a week-long stay in Washington.

FINNISH PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

OW300505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Finland's President Mauno Koivisto arrived here Tuesday for a four-day state visit to Japan, in his second visit since January last year.

Koivisto will meet with Emperor Hirohito Wednesday morning, confer with Japanese business leaders at a luncheon, and hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the evening.

A banquet at the Imperial Palace has been set for Thursday.

Koivisto is accompanied by his wife, Taimi, and a 12-member delegation, including Foreign Minister Paavo Varyrynen and Commerce and Industry Minister Seppo Lindblom.

PYONGYANG BANQUET MARKS PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK010339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Invited to this banquet were Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country; staff members of his embassy; and Chinese guests staying in our country. Participating in the banquet were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and chairman of the state Scientific and Technological Committee; Kim Yang-kun, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; Vice Foreign Minister Yi Won-ku; Vice Foreign Trade Minister Kan; Cong-mo; Om Tok-hwan, vice minister of external economic affairs; Pak Kyu-hung, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from sectors concerned.

Chairman Yi Mong-ho spoke at the banquet. Noting the Chinese people's founding of the PRC after attaining victory in the people's revolution 37 years ago, he described victory in the people's revolution and the founding of the republic in China as an epochal event greatly influencing the development of history in China and the development of the world revolution.

He said that under the leadership of the leading segment of the CPC, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the fraternal Chinese people have made great progress in the struggle to change China into a highly democratic and highly civilized and modernized and powerful socialist country by rising in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and the National People's Congress. He then said that the great change which has taken place in China is a clear token of the justness of the CPC line and policy for building socialism that suits the situation in China.

He said that the Korean people rejoice over the great success attained by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction as if it was their own and wish them brilliant success in their future struggle. He then said that, just as they did in the past, our people, who always value their friendship with the Chinese people, will exert every possible effort to safeguard and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke next. He said that the founding of the PRC is the result of the protracted and courageous struggle of the CPC by leading the Chinese people. He then referred to the result the Chinese people have attained in the socialist revolution and construction following the founding of the Republic.

He said that by carrying out the three revolutions under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the WPK, the fraternal Korean people have attained new victory in various sectors of socialist construction.

He said that he truly rejoices over the success attained by the Korean people. He then wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction.

Referring to the fact that the WPK and the government of the Republic have advanced rational proposals to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, he said that the proposal advanced in June by the Korean Government to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and to hold talks among persons in military authority reflected the sincere desire of the Korean people and won welcome and support from the Chinese people and from the peace-loving people of the world. He sincerely hoped that the situation on the Korean peninsula will be alleviated and resolutely supported the righteous struggle of the Korean people to eliminate foreign interference and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification. He then urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to contribute to alleviating the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said that the two parties, governments, and people of China and Korea have maintained militant friendship with blood through the protracted revolutionary struggle. He then said that this friendship has strong vitality because it has overcome grim trials in history. In conclusion, he said that the Chinese party and government will exert every possible effort to develop China-Korea friendship generation after generation.

The participants in the banquet proposed a toast to everlasting, immortal, and militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian.

PRC Ambassador's Reception

SK010521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) — Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen gave a reception Tuesday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Invited there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister, and officials concerned.

Speaking first at the reception, Zong Kewen referred to the historic significance of the PRC founding and achievements made by the Chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 37 years.

He said that the fraternal Korean people, under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, have made brilliant successes in the revolution and construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

He said that the Chinese party and government resolutely supported a series of peace initiatives advanced by the Korean party and the government and firmly supported the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese party and government set great store by the China-Korea friendship and will make every possible effort to develop it constantly, he stated.

Speaking next Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, said: In China which entered a period of new turn after the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, political stability and unity have been realised and the construction of material civilization and spiritual civilization has been vigorously accelerated under the programme for the modernisation of the country and new upsurge is being brought about in all domains of socialist construction.

The Korean people are convinced that the fraternal Chinese people will register greater success in their endeavours to successfully carry out the 7th five year plan, realise the four modernisations, build socialism with Chinese peculiarity and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland, upholding the decisions of the 12th national congress of the CPC, she noted.

Referring to the friendly relations sealed in blood between the two peoples, she stressed: We will make all our efforts to bring into bloom forever generation after generation the Korea-China friendship which is constantly consolidating and developing on the basis of the deep intimacy forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Kim Il-song Greetings Message

SK010242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a congratulatory message to PRC party and state leaders. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a congratulatory message to PRC party and state leaders. The congratulatory message reads:

Beijing,

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend the most enthusiastic congratulations to you, and through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the PRC Government, and the fraternal Chinese people. Since the founding of the PRC, which has opened a new epoch in the long history of China, the Chinese people have turned China, once backward, into a new prosperous and socialist China by vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction while displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the tested leadership of the CPC. The Chinese people who entered a period of new turn after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have made great progress in the struggle for the achievement of the four modernizations on the basis of stability and unity of the whole country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Chinese people have registered brilliant successes in the creation of new life and that the PRC's international position is rising markedly. We extend firm solidarity to your people's cause of building socialism peculiar to China and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

The Korean and Chinese people are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies who have forged militant friendship in blood through a protracted and arduous joint struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and the victory of the cause of socialism.

I am firmly convinced that the relations of invincible and fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in accordance with the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the struggle to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to reunify the whole China, and to defend peace, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 30 September 1986, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK010525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2129 GMT 30 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October editorial: "The 37th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Chinese people greet the significant festive day of the founding of the PRC. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people declared the founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949 after achieving the victory of the people's revolution through a protracted, brave, and heroic struggle against the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. On the occasion of this day, the Korean people extend the most fervent congratulations and warmest greetings to the fraternal Chinese people. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC were a great turn in the history of the Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified: With the founding of the PRC as the occasion, a new historic era of creating a new life of socialism has been opened on the vast land of China.

The past 37 years since the founding of the PRC has been only a short period in the long history of China. However, during this period, the Chinese people have achieved an epochal change by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Brilliant successes have been registered in the socialist revolution and construction, and a new powerful and prosperous China has been built on the vast land of China. In recent years, the Chinese revolution has been further advanced. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the momentary difficulties lying on the road of advance have been surmounted and stability and unity of the whole country have been achieved.

The party ranks have been firmly built. Socialist economic construction and spiritual civilization construction have been carried out successfully. Thus, a new change is being effected in the lives of the Chinese people. The party's work style and social ethos have been further improved and rectified. The ideological indoctrination work to enhance the superiority of socialism has been further deepened.

Today, the Chinese people, who have been firmly rallied around the CPC, are vigorously turning out in the struggle to turn China into a highly democratic, highly civilized, and highly modernized powerful socialist country by upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress and the subsequent plenary sessions of the party. This year, the Chinese people have entered the new road of advance of the Seventh 5-Year Plan with firm faith in victory and in the same spirit displayed in the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The appearance of China is newly changing with each passing day. The PRC's might is constantly strengthening and developing.

It is the unanimous desire of the Chinese people and their sacred independent right to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan, an inseparable territory of China, returned to the motherland. The Chinese people are actively making efforts to reunify the whole country and to defend world peace.

Today, the international position of the PRC is being enhanced with each passing day and its influence on the development of the international situation has been further increased. Such successes of the Chinese people are entirely a result of the tested leadership of the CPC.

Our people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and extend firm solidarity with their struggle.

With the founding of the republics in Korea and China, the traditional relations of friendship between the people of the two countries have blossomed and developed to a new high stage. The friendship between Korea and China is solid and militant friendship with vitality which has taken deep root in the arduous joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors. The destinies of the two countries have also shared a invincible and eternal friendship.

The communists and people of the two countries of Korea and China achieved the historic victory of the cause of national liberation through the protracted and arduous struggle. Since then, they have closely cooperated with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism. In particular, during the period of the fatherland liberation war of our people, the Chinese people sent volunteers to the war and assisted our people's struggle of justice with their blood.

Today, Korean-Chinese friendship is fully blooming with each passing day. Korean-Chinese friendship is based on deep fraternity and faithfulness. Deep intimate relations were forged between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and esteemed comrade Zhou Enlai from the early days. These intimate relations have become the eternal cornerstone of Korean-Chinese friendship.

The visits to China of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visits to our country of esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping that have made in recent years have provided a more consolidated and brilliant historic milestone of Korean-Chinese friendship.

The history of Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been outstandingly inherited and developed generation after generation, is a proud history in which the people of the two countries as class brothers and comrades-in-arms of the revolution have struggled together for their common cause and have been victorious together. Korean-Chinese friendship has greatly contributed to developing the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and to defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people treasure the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship and will make all possible efforts to further strengthen and develop it in the future.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people more brilliant success in their future struggle to turn China into a modernized and powerful socialist state under the leadership of the CPC.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS 'SUCCESSFUL' JARUZELSKI VISIT

SK300723 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 29 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 September editorial: "An Epochal Event in Korean-Polish Friendship"]

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, which came to our country on an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Pyongyang on 28 September after concluding a successful visit.

Our people warmly received and wholeheartedly welcomed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the respected leader of the Polish people and a close friend of the Korean people, as a valuable friendship envoy of the fraternal Polish people. This was a powerful demonstration of the traditional friendship, unity, and fraternal amity between the Korean and Polish peoples established along the single road of socialism and communism against imperialism and an expression of the firm will and determination of the people of the two countries to advance hand in hand forever in the struggle to achieve their common goals and ideals.

During the delegation's stay in our country, several meetings and talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. In the meetings and talks conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two leaders informed each other of activities conducted by the two parties, of the situations prevailing in Korea and Poland, and of experiences obtained in the course of socialist construction in the two countries; discussed matters designed to further develop the friendly relations between the two countries; and reached complete agreement on all issues discussed.

A declaration on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and PPR was adopted in Pyongyang. The two sides also signed an agreement on giving legal assistance in civil, family, and criminal cases between the DPRK and PPR. This, a magnificent fruition of the visit to our country by the Polish party and state delegation, will serve as a new milestone in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples of Korea and Poland.

Esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to our country this time is another epochal event in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship, unity, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries, which are daily developing for the better and are of great significance in promoting socialist construction in the two countries, in strengthening the might of the socialist forces as a whole, and in promoting the cause of peace in the world.

Our people genuinely rejoice over the successful conduct of the visit to the DPRK by the Polish party and state delegation and over the wonderful results of the visit. As has been demonstrated in the course of the current visit, the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Poland, although geographically distant from each other, are close class brothers closely linked to each other by sentiments of friendship and unity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has stated: The two peoples of Korea and Poland have long established solid class ties on the single road for their common goals and ideals, while developing relations of friendship and cooperation without interruption.

The friendship between the Korean and Polish peoples has a long tradition. The peoples of our two countries have long established solid friendly ties between them in the course of waging joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and socialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and cemented their class amity and friendliness in the course of carrying out the historical mission of the working class.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, states, and people of the two countries have come to fuller fruition thanks to the deep friendly relations between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The significant meetings between the leaders of the two countries in Pyongyang this time, following the historic meetings between them in Warsaw 2 years ago, powerfully demonstrate the solidity of Korean-Polish friendship and unity and have become an event which has opened a qualitatively new phase in the friendly relations between the two countries.

The fraternal Polish people actively helped our people both materially and morally during the past Korean war period and postwar period of rehabilitation and are invariably supporting and encouraging our people in socialist construction and in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country even today. Poland has contributed to preserving peace in Korea for over 30 years as a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission established by the Korean armistice Agreement.

During its stay in our country, wherever it went, the Polish party and state delegation highly appreciated the successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction, then wished our people new successes. This has served as the Polish people's class solidarity with and brotherly encouragement to our people.

The Korean and Polish people are expanding and developing cooperation and exchange in every field, including politics, economy, and culture and, through the visits of delegations and various personnel, including party and government delegations, they are further deepening the sentiment of Korean-Polish friendship.

In particular, the mutual exchange of a Korean youth delegation and the first Polish youth delegation named after Kim Chong-il, which symbolizes the bright future of the ever-developing friendship between the two countries, pleases the people of our two countries very much.

The wise and brave Polish people, who have a long history and cultural traditions and who have been tested in the struggle against fascism and imperialism, are now engaged in the struggle of a new historic state. The leadership role of the party has risen, the state and social system has been consolidated, and groundwork for socialist development has been provided in Poland. This is a success proudly attained by the Polish people under the correct leadership of the PZPR led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski along the road of firmly defending the socialist banner, while bravely expelling the vicious anti socialist maneuvers of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

The measure taken by the PZPR and Polish Government necessary to crush, in a timely manner, the counterrevolutionary machinations of the class enemies in league with the imperialists, to firmly defend the revolutionary gains, and to guarantee social stability is of great significance for the preservation of peace and security in Europe. As has been stated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the victories and successes achieved in Poland clearly demonstrate the attraction, power, and invincibility of socialism. The Polish people are refreshing their firm determination to further consolidate and develop their socialist system under the leadership of their party. They are now attaining good successes in the struggle to implement the decisions adopted at the 10th PZPR congress and to fulfill the current 5-year plans for the effective and balanced development of the economy. Our people genuinely rejoice over the consolidation of the socialist system and new changes occurring in all fields in Poland.

Preventing a thermonuclear war and defending peace is the most pressing task at present. The Korean people and Polish people, the people who went through the catastrophe of war in the past, are simultaneously faced with reckless nuclear blackmail and threats of aggression by the imperialists. Awakened by past lessons and presently well aware of the consequences of a thermonuclear war, the Polish people are strongly opposed to the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and are positively engaged in a struggle to defend the present boundaries of their country and national sovereignty and to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and the world.

The Korean people actively support the consistent efforts on the part of the Polish party, government, and people to ease tension in Europe, to defend regional peace and security, and to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and extend solidarity with them.

The Korean people love and treasure peace. Preventing war and defending peace on the Korean peninsula is an immutable stand of our party and the government of the Republic. Today, our people, rallying firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, are devotedly engaged in a struggle to implement the grand program for socialist construction and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, while strongly defending the eastern guardpost of socialism.

The Polish party, government, and people denounce the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war and activity support our just efforts and proposals for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

During his visit to our country, esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski has once again clearly expressed his view on such international solidarity. Such class support and solidarity have greatly encouraged our people. The indomitable friendship and unity between the Korean people and Polish people greatly contribute to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries and to strengthening the world's antiwar peace forces and the might of socialism.

Our party and people will expand and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which have been once again clearly reaffirmed in all fields through the visit to our country by the PPR party and state delegation led by the Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Polish people as a genuine friend along the single road of struggle to achieve their common cause.

The fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, the governments, and the people of Korea and Poland to realize their common goals and ideals are invincible and ever-victorious.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. DISPATCH OF WARSHIPS TO SOUTH

SK290810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0832 GMT 28 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 September commentary: "They Tried To Get Rid of Trouble and Ended Up With Twice as Much"]

[Text] The United States has recently massed a large number of warships at South Korean ports and in nearby waters, using the Asian Games as the momentum, and has kicked up the commotion of provocative war exercises. Denounced at home and abroad for their powder-reeking act, which is not suitable for sporting events, the U.S. ruling circles are engrossed in making an excuse for this act. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's recent sophistry during a television interview in the United States was representative of this. While making an excuse, he stated that visits to South Korean ports and to areas surrounding these ports by U.S. naval fleets are designed to check terrorist attacks that might be perpetrated during the Asian Games. This is a brazen act that resembles a thief, who, having broken in into someone's house carrying a murder weapon, vows to protect it.

No matter what sophistry he may use, Weinberger cannot justify the U.S. imperialists' threatening act, nor can he conceal his nature as an aggressor and meddler. It appears that while being engrossed in making an excuse, this war maniac failed to come upon an idea on creating propaganda designed to show South Korean, a colony, as an independent country through the Asian Games. His remarks coldly revealed that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of pitiable colonial puppets who cannot host a sporting event without the protections of U.S. warships.

A U.S. medium earlier described the South Korean Government as a paper government maintained by U.S. bayonets -- that is, a puppet regime.

Weinberger's clamorous remarks pulled back the cloth of an independent country which had covered the South Korean puppet regime.

Although Weinberger boisterously babbled about a terrorist attack, there was no threat of attack against South Korea. If a threat exists against the South Korean puppet regime, it is the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

The U.S. imperialists have stopped at nothing to save the military dictatorial system in South Korea and to maintain colonial rule. Not satisfied with the internal formation of bayonets, the United States has externally brought in scores of warships to threaten the people. This shows the serious nature of the crisis of the shaking Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

Not the threat of southward invasion from the North, but only the threat of northward invasion from the South exists on the Korean peninsula today. Together with all the people, KPA soldiers have risen in socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. The west sea lockgate, which symbolizes our national might, has been built by KPA troops. More than 150,000 KPA soldiers have successively left frontline areas and outposts and have advanced to peaceful construction sites.

We have exerted every possible effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and peacefully resolve the Korean question. A series of proposals, including the proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority, clearly show this. It is the United States and the South Korean puppets who have heightened tension by ignoring these proposals.

The U.S. imperialists' professing that they would check someone's attack with arms during the periods of the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics is a cunning trick designed to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea and to justify war maneuvers. Weinberger's sophistry will only confirm that the United States is the ringleader who has increased the danger of war in Korea. This resembles an attempt to get rid of trouble and ending up with twice as much.

VNS DIALOGUE ON SPORTS FACILITIES IN NORTH

SK290110 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Dialogue between an unidentified announcer and Ko Il-chol on sports facilities in the North from the feature program "Under the Skies Over There in the North"]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Many among the foreigners and overseas Korean compatriots visiting the North are envious of sports facilities built in the North.

According to international public opinion, the North has already built enough sports facilities to hold any kind of (?international) sporting events. Also, international public opinion has raised voices calling for cohosting of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul and Pyongyang. Will you please tell us about this?

[Ko Il-chol] As you may know, one has to have sufficient sports facilities and such things as playing fields to hold (?international) sporting events. Many people throughout the world say that the North is capable of holding any kind of sporting events. I believe they mean to say that the North has sufficient sports facilities. According to information available to us, Pyongyang is said to be well equipped with modern sports facilities capable of holding such large sporting events as the Olympics.

They include the Kim Il-song Stadium, Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Ice Rink, Changgwangwon swimming pool, and the shooting range at the 25 April (?Defence) Gymnasium, to name a few. Any kind of Olympic sporting competition such as soccer, table tennis, archery, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, volleyball, and shooting contests can be held in these sports facilities. In particular, Kim Il-song Stadium is such a large stadium that it can accommodate 10,000 people. It is also said to be capable of accommodating field and track events, basketball, and [word indistinct], not to mention soccer.

[Announcer] Right. Vice president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] [name indistinct], who has recently visited the North, was very impressed with Kim Il-song Stadium, which is located in the scenic area right at Mt Moranbong.

He said: This stadium is one of a few such stadiums in the world, in terms of its size and modernity. [passage indistinct] No other stadium is so elegantly built. It is so modern and so well equipped to suit the athletes' taste.

[Ko] As is well known, the Pyongyang Gymnasium is a large gymnasium with approximately 20,000 seats. It is capable of holding such sports events as basketball, volleyball, table tennis, handball, judo, boxing, and wrestling, as well as various other indoor events. It is reported that already some 400 international sports events of various types have already been held in the gymnasium.

It is said that such swimming events as racing, diving, and water polo can be held in the Changgwangwon swimming pool. Many international sports events are said to have been held there.

[Announcer] I believe that large sporting events also require a large number of training centers. What do you think?

[Ko] Whether or not the athletes will be successful in the games depends on training places where they can practice. The North has enough training centers for various sporting events in virtually every corner, such as the Kim Il-song Stadium, Pyongyang Gymnasium, 25 April athletic (?group), the Amnok athletic (?group), and locomotive athletic (?group). There are training centers and gymnasiums of various kinds in the cities, counties, and districts, not to mention Pyongyang. They are said to be well equipped, so that athletes find no inconvenience in these sports facilities.

[Announcer] According to recent Pyongyang broadcasts, Pyongyang is now building a great number of sports facilities. What about that?

[Ko] According to sports sources, playing fields are under construction in Nungna Island and Yanggak Island on the Taedong River in Pyongyang. A field with 150,000 seating capacity is being built on Nungna Island, and a modern soccer field equipped with general training centers of various kinds is said to be under construction on Yanggak Island. In particular, a modern athlete village is now under construction in Ankkol located in Mangyongdae District. It is said that nine gymnasiums and open ports playing fields are being simultaneously built in that athlete village for such events as basketball, volleyball, weight lifting, swimming, table tennis, boxing, handball, and various other sports.

[Announcer] Is that right?

[Ko] They include basketball and volleyball courts, with 2,000 seats respectively, a weight lifting hall, a swimming pool with 2,100 seats, and table tennis hall with 3,000 seats, and many other indoor sports facilities with 2,000-4,000 seats. The Ankkol Stadium, with a seating capacity of 25,000, is one of the representative sports facilities that will constitute the athlete village. Also, many other sports facilities, including an archery field, are under construction. It is said that athletes will be able to train and hold competitions in this wonderfully modern athlete village from next year or the following year. In particular, the Ankkol athlete village will have a 30-story tourist hotel and other modern service facilities.

[Announcer] I hear that such satellite cities of Pyongyang as Nampo, Sariwon, and Pyongyang are equipped with many sports facilities, such as athlete village and sports grounds, and therefore they will find no inconvenience in holding large international sports events. I believe that it is necessary to have facilities and accommodations such as ones that will provide a great number of foreigners and even tourists who come to watch the Olympics with conveniences in order to hold such large international sports events as the Olympics. What do you think?

[Ko] You are right. In this respect we can safely say that Pyongyang is perfect. Pyongyang reportedly has various hotels and inns such as the Pyongyang Korea Hotel, Pyongyang Hotel, Potonggang Hotel, Changgwangsan Yogwan, Haebangsan Yogwan, and Taedonggang Yogwan. The Korea Hotel is a 45-story building with several hundred rooms, dining rooms, snack shops, conference halls, reception rooms, film-showing room, swimming pool, and recreation rooms, ultrasonic treatment room, massage rooms, sauna bath, souvenir shops, a beauty parlor, barbershop, as well as a medical clinic. Also, there are many inns in satellite cities close to the capital city. At any rate, many inns, including the high-class hotel and inn being built in the Ankkol athlete village, are under construction in Pyongyang and other places throughout the country. It is also said that the communications facilities and transportation conditions are very convenient.

[Announcer] In addition, Pyongyang is a city inside a park free of pollution. With various places worth seeing, the North would be a pleasant place for tourists. Do you not think so?

[Ko] There are many world-renowned scenic places in the North. Mt Kumgang, Mt Myohyang, and Songdowon, not to mention Pyongyang, to name a few. There are so many such scenic places in the North that it is impossible to cite them all in our limited airing hour. People who know about the North are said to be genuinely and unanimously envious of the sports facilities and conditions in the North.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON TU-HWAN INTERVIEW

SK290736 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 26 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 September commentary: "A Smoke Screen Designed To Cover Up Ambitions for Power"]

[Text] The puppet Chon Tu-hwan has babbled nonsense in a so-called interview with the South Korean newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO. In the so-called interview, the puppet traitor first staged an unlaughable farce of self-praise by portraying himself as rendering distinguished service in developing democracy and making it strike roots in the constitutional history of South Korea.

He then babbled that he would do his best to discharge his authority and duty to see that democracy is acclimatized and institutionalized.

The puppet went so far as to say that setting a precedent for the peaceful change of government should be carried out in a way that meets his wish and that it should not be interpreted as a propitious moment for a power struggle that would lead to political chaos. He also menacingly stated that society should give no foothold for those who undermine harmony and stability because of their self-interests and partisan ambitions. There is no question that he had in mind the popular masses and off-stage political forces that call for revision of the fascist Constitution and for realization of democratic politics when he said such things.

It is widely known that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's claim to have caused democracy to develop and strike roots in South Korea is nothing but another name for fascist dictatorship.

All told, the hypocritic balderdash that the puppet heaped in the interview reveals, on closer examination, that the puppet meant to say that he would block the activities of the people and off-stage political forces who are determined to bring an end to the dictatorial rule and ensure the prolonged stay of the DJP, his own personal political party, in power based on the current fascist ruling system.

As is widely known, since the former dictator was eliminated the South Korean people have been calling for the establishment of a democratic government through fair and just popular elections after sweeping away the fascist Yusin dictatorial system. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, has committed the brigandish act of ascending to the presidential office by manipulating the puppet show of election by an electoral college, which is made up of his own followers, after subduing the people's unanimous demands with bayonets and eliminating all political opponents. There is no need to prove that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime is a murderous regime built in the sea of blood shed by the Kwangju citizens as well as on top of the dead bodies of fellow countrymen or that it has reduced South Korea to a prison more bleak than during the former dictator's Yusin rule and a graveyard of democratic and civil rights.

While paying lip service to negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently touted the parliamentary cabinet system as its ultimate proposal for constitutional revision. This is nothing but a trick to replace the present indirect presidential election system based on an electoral college with another indirect presidential election system by which the president is to be elected by parliament, which is controlled by its majority seating.

It is inconceivable to express democratic opinion or achieve a peaceful change of government by a fair popular election within the framework of the current fascist system or the so-called parliamentary cabinet system. It is transparent to everyone that both the current fascist system or the parliamentary cabinet system will only enable traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his personal political party, the DJP, to prolong their stay in power. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is really willing to ensure a peaceful change of government by institutional device, it should abolish the fascist Constitution and guarantee an amendment of the Constitution that favors a direct presidential election system as called for by the South Korean people and off-stage political forces.

The change of government concocted by those in power with the voters' right to vote being blocked is not only false, but also meaningless. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling in the interview about the traditions of democracy and its acclimatization is ultimately an expression of his intention to maintain his fascist dictatorial rule under a veil of democracy. This was tellingly expressed in his remarks that the government and press should share common views and mutual recognition that they work together in the interests of the nation. The puppet traitor's preaching as such is indisputably an expression of his intention to use the press as an instrument to conceal and beautify his traitorous, nation-selling acts and his plot to stay in power longer by thoroughly controlling the press and keeping it under government control.

All told, the South Korean puppets' babbling about an amendment to the Constitution based on an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties or a change of government through the parliamentary cabinet system is, ultimately, a smoke screen to conceal their insatiable ambition for power and for a prolonged stay in power and to placate the fighting spirit of the youths, students, and people who call for the resignation of the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

The South Korean people, who suffer from misfortune and misery under the fascist military dictatorship, are calling for an end to the dictatorial rule and for democratization of social and political life, while being vigorously engaged in a struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. and antifascist cause of converting the society into one governed by independence and democracy. Whatever means it may try, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to stop this vigorous march.

JAPANESE FIGURES ON SOUTH'S 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

SK010018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 28 (KNS-KCNA) -- The announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, before the clarification of the truth of the incident, that the bomb blasting at Kimpo Airport was "a work of the North" is no more than a ruse to help themselves out of the political crisis, says the National Standing Committee of the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth in its statement September [date indistinct].

The attempt of the South Korean puppets to lay the blame for the explosion at the door of the North, it notes, is aimed at harsher crackdown on the struggle of the students and people. With no amount of anti-communist smear campaign can they attain their heinous aim.

Toshihiko Nakashima, director of the Central Department of Measures for the Youth of the Japan Buraku Liberation Union, in statement September 22 pungently denounced the false propaganda of the South Korean puppets charging the democratic People's Republic of Korea with the explosion at Kimpo Airport, regarding this slander as a provocative act for freezing the division of Korea and aggravating the tensions created on the Korean peninsula.

Yasufumi Kono, director of the Youth Department of the Japan Teachers' Union, said in a statement September 22:

The false propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique that the bomb blasting at Kimpo Airport was "a work of the North" can convince no one. We will continue to uncover the aim, of this tricky propaganda and its background.

CHON URGES PREPAREDNESS AGAINST ATTACK FROM NORTH

SK010024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for the full preparedness by military servicemen against possible surprise attacks from North Korea.

In a message issued on the occasion of the 38th Armed Forces Day today, Chon particularly warned against chemical warfare attempts by North Korea to ensure victory at the initial stage of conflict.

"The North Korean Communist regime is now fully prepared for launching a surprise attack toward the South through the redeployment of its troops closer to the front line," he said.

The Chief Executive then asked for the strengthening of training programs for Armed Forces personnel to maintain an upper hand in combat capabilities over the enemy.

The North Korean Communists are seeking to foment social confusion and an internal split by instigating some radical forces in the South and are endeavoring to find a chance to invade the South, Chon noted.

President Chon said that the success of the Asian Games has provided a good opportunity for Koreans to confirm among themselves a sense of selfrespect, and pride.

"The 10th Asiad, now being held in Seoul as a festival of 3 billion Asians, is the very product of our people's devoted efforts for the safeguarding of peace and prosperity," Chon said.

But he cautioned that various machinations to impede our efforts for national development continue to be sought, as seen in the bombing incident at Kimpo International Airport.

"However, the vitality of our nation will overcome any challenge and trial ahead," President Chon said.

NKDP COUNCIL APPROVES DECISION ON 'BOYCOTT'

SK010021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The decision-making body of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday approved the top party leaders' decision to boycott the Special Constitution Revision Committee until the talks between "real forces" of the rival camps are realized.

The approval was made by a vote of 17 to 2 at the end of a meeting of the party's Executive Council. The meeting was presided over by party president Rep. Yi Min-u.

Yi, Kim Yong-sam, party adviser, and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy agreed Monday to suspend the activities of the constitutional committee until their demand for talks with real forces is met.

During his council's meeting, nonmainstreamers of the party expressed objections to the declaration to boycott the constitutional committee.

"We should not boycott the committee because we demanded its formation to push for direct presidential elections," they said. They included Reps. Kim Chae-kwang and Sin To-hwan, both minor intraparty faction leaders.

Mainstreamers affiliated with the two Kims, however, said the decision to suspend the ad hoc panel's activities was "inevitable" at a time when the ruling party shows no desire for democracy.

The mainstreamers noted, "Our party set the end of September as the initial time limit for the settlement of negotiations over constitutional revision."

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam said that Monday's declaration does not necessarily mean that they will boycott the committee until talks between real forces are realized.

"What we want at the moment is that democracy, our goal, is guaranteed," explained NKDP adviser Kim, who also co-chairs the CPD with Kim Tae-chung.

The declaration said, "We are firmly convinced that an agreement on direct presidential election is the only way to overcome the present political difficulty. That is why we are strongly calling for talks of real forces. And we have agreed to suspend the activities of the constitutional committee until the issue is resolved."

The opposition party has called for the adoption of a presidential government system based on direct election, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party has chosen a parliamentary system.

KOREA TIMES ON NKDP BOYCOTT OF NEGOTIATION

SK300115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Need for Political Resilience"]

[Text] The Seoul Asiad, since its opening ten days ago, has obviously overshadowed local politics, as the people's attention has been more or less glued to the proceedings of the sports festival, which many Korean athletes have thus far distinguished themselves in contests with participants from other countries.

Despite the sports fever, time has been constantly flowing in the face of the nation's impending task of rewriting the Constitution.

On the eve of the Asian Games, the rival politicians opted for a "political truce" during the Games period that runs through next Sunday, lest unrestrained political squabbles mar the atmosphere of the international event -- the largest sports event ever staged in Korea and the forerunner of the Seoul Olympics due in 1988.

But then, an initial deadline set for the National Assembly's special committee on constitutional amendment falls on today -- a date which was set rather unilaterally by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party for its negotiations with the government party over the form of the next government.

Arousing public concern was the opposition party's ruling yesterday to boycott the already-stalled parliamentary committee on the basic law until its recent call for a top-level political talk between the government and opposition leaders is accepted to iron out a basic understanding on the issue of government structure.

The fact that the opposition party had to make such an intransigent decision is regrettable, as it will further obscure the parliamentary committee's function and, furthermore, possibly generate an adverse impact on the constitutional question.

After all, a political party is expected to be flexible with regard to a deadline set in political negotiations, because politics essentially involves plural parties of dialogue. What is crucial in negotiation is its outcome, rather than strict adherence to a deadline which may well be extended in favor of better results.

It is needless to say that the Assembly's ad hoc committee should continue its function, however bleak its prospects may seem at present, to produce a compromise amendment to the Constitution through negotiations -- an evolutionary process which the people wish to prevail over any die-hard actions leading to political strife.

Notwithstanding the NDP's tough decision, which reportedly faces repercussions by moderate factions within the party, both the government and opposition camps are advised to exhibit resilience and work out a productive formula for the constitutional issue, without making moves that may betray the people's expectations.

STUDENTS, POLICE INJURED IN GAMES PROTEST

HK301052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 30 (AFP) -- About 20 students and a several policemen were wounded Tuesday as police and demonstrators traded stones and Molotov cocktails near sites being used in the Asian Games here, eyewitnesses said. Some 500 students threw Molotov cocktails and bricks and police responded with a hail of stones in a two-hour pitched battle at the Korean University of Foreign Languages, eye-witnesses said.

Several students were arrested during Tuesday's demonstration which occurred near the Asian Games site hosting the finals of the shooting and archery competitions, they added. The police, who have been ordered not to use tear gas to break up demonstrations near Asian Games venues, hurled stones at the students, the witnesses added. About 20 students were injured, they said, and an unknown number of police were also hurt. The students were protesting against the holding of the Asian Games here and against the "military dictatorship" of South Korea's President Chon tu-hwan.

Twelve students were injured in a similar protest last week.

SPK, CSSR'S ORBIS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

BK301301 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 30 -- Kampuchea News Agency SPK and the News Agency of Czechoslovakia (ORBIS) signed in Phnom Penh this morning a protocol on cooperation for the 1986-87 period.

Signing on Kampuchean side was SPK General Director Em Sam-an and ORBIS General Director Dr Vladimir Vipler for the Czechoslovak side.

Under the protocol ORBIS will help SPK in printing photos with captions in five languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian and German, and in printing posters. ORBIS is also expected to train an SPK pictorial magazine editor.

The two news agencies will exchange delegations, photos and news information.

The ORBIS delegation left Phnom Penh today ending its four-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

ARMY PAPER ON INCREASING POLITICAL EDUCATION

BK280915 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Organize More Effectively Efforts To Provide Political Education for Soldiers" -- date not given]

[Text] The enemies have been in a state of serious defeat due to the brilliant victories won by our army and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers during the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border. In the interior of the country, our army and people are carrying out operations to sweep up the enemies and persuade misled people to return to our revolution. More and more misled people have returned to our side.

However, despite the fact that they have suffered serious defeats repeatedly, with the support and assistance of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, particularly the Thai ultrarightists, the three traitorous groups have stubbornly sought every perfidious means to oppose our people's just cause. They have clamored loudly about peace, neutrality, and national reconciliation in an attempt to fool our army and people. Moreover, they have resorted to persuasive tricks, using (?money), women, and all kinds of entertainment to weaken the will to fight and sow discord between our army and the people, undermine the militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, and weaken our forces, so that they can advance toward toppling our new regime.

Realizing this, the party has attentively organized all kinds of effective training courses, particularly on party-state policies, for our people in general and our army in particular, thus achieving satisfactory results. At the same time, our cadres and combatants have advanced step by step, heightened their sense of political awareness, studied well all the policies of the party, imbued themselves with revolutionary ethics, and enhanced their combat strategies and tactics through training, thus achieving brilliant victories in carrying out their tasks. Our cadres and combatants all have confidence in the correct leadership of the party. They can clearly differentiate friends from foes and strive to surmount all obstacles and difficulties.

They have fought resolutely, smashing all kinds of perfidious maneuvers of the enemies, thus causing them more serious defeats. Thanks to effective training in all aspects regarding the duties and roles of soldiers and with the good care of the party, our KPRAF have developed satisfactorily. They have correctly and strictly abided by the army's regulations and the state's laws and adhered to good revolutionary ethics, thus advancing toward becoming a well-disciplined and modern army that is most loved and trusted by the people.

In the face of the above-mentioned situation, where the enemies are resorting to all kinds of perfidious maneuvers, our armed forces must enhance their all-round knowledge to another extent. First of all, all units, departments, and schools, particularly the frontline units and the units in charge of training new recruits, must strictly implement the measures to teach political education to soldiers in accordance with the set programs and plans. Briefly speaking, all units must provide training to all soldiers for 20 to 25 days as set by the upper echelons or more in accordance with the concrete conditions in their respective localities. In this connection, cadres and commanders of the units must arrange times for all soldiers to take turns attending the course and see to it that even those who are engaged in other duties will be able to attend the course to the full.

Besides the training courses set forth in programs and documents by the upper echelons, those in charge of each unit may also organize political courses for the soldiers by using other methods, such as lectures on outstanding combat events or model stories, urging them to read books and newspapers, or organizing quiz programs.

After the training courses, it is imperative to encourage cadres and combatants to apply their knowledge from the courses to their daily tasks in order to enable their units to grow firmly and fight more effectively. Each cadre as well as each combatant must strictly abide by the army's regulations and the state's laws. They must place the interests of the party and the people above all else and serve the people wholeheartedly without thinking of their own interests. Cadres and combatants must set good examples in work and livelihood for the party and the people. At the same time, they must enhance the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam because it is the vital factor for the survival of our Cambodian revolution.

[Words indistinct] will be a significant contribution to enhancing the political quality and combat capabilities of our KPRAF. This will also constitute a powerful force to smash in a timely manner all perfidious maneuvers and psychological schemes of the enemies, thus rapidly plunging them toward total defeat.

Views Splits in Resistance Groups

BK301050 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT commentary: "Splits and Differences Leading to Total Collapse of the Three Reactionary Khmer Groups Are Unavoidable" -- date not given]

[Text] A few weeks ago, that is on 6 September 1986, upset by their own ineffective initiatives, the Beijing authorities once again summoned the three reactionary Khmer groups to Beijing for new orders. This latest summoning was ridiculously dubbed by the Chinese leaders as an official friendship visit. This was the third time that the Chinese rulers had mustered their nation-selling Khmer lackeys since 1984.

It is widely known that since the founding in July 1982 of the so-called CGDK, it has been a government in exile without population or territory.

This coalition government has never experienced any development nor consensus in the political as well as military fields. On the contrary, whatever we have learned has always been about splits, power struggles, and relentless infighting. As for their fighting forces, they have steadily disintegrated and have surrendered one after another and more and more in large groups to our Cambodian revolutionary authorities in all localities throughout the country.

Despite the repeated entreaties, orders, and requests of the Chinese rulers who have sought by all means to keep them together, these reactionary groups continue to nurture differences of views and to quarrel with one another incessantly. Moreover, they continue to step up clashes with one another, seeking by all tricks and means to topple each other. For example, the Sak Sutsakhan group tried to seize power from Son Sann in December 1985; Norodom Ranarit quarreled with Tiep Ben in January 1986; the Pol Pot soldiers repeatedly attacked and killed Sihanoukist soldiers causing a big headache to Sihanouk, who threatened again and again to resign from the coalition; the commanders took advantage of their subordinates; the subordinates assassinated their commanders; and so on and so forth. Moreover, the Beijing-orchestrated 8-point proposals are not very much to Sihanouk's liking. This prince slipped out some remarks in Pyongyang when he said that these proposals do not serve his ideal.

All these splits are fundamental traits of the reactionary groups. No magic in the world can save them from this curse. It also causes their Beijing bosses to lose much sleep, for it is too late for them to back out from such an ugly marriage.

The latest gathering of the cheap Khmer lackeys, like those in the past, was nothing more than a get-together of the reactionaries during which they were requested to strengthen their solidarity and internal unity, both in the political and military fields, an act that they vainly hope to succeed. The forgiveness, the encouragement, and the promise of all-sided aid by the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists to the three reactionary groups are really tricks to fool our people and to deceive some people in the so-called CGDK for the ultimate goal of returning the genocidal Pol Pot gang to Cambodia to resume the massacre of the Cambodian people. The connivance among Beijing, Washington, and the ultrarightist rulers in Bangkok in putting a new cosmetic veneer on the gang can in no way cover up the irrefutable fact that it is a genocidal regime, a regime that has been despised and condemned by all of mankind that cherishes peace and equality.

It is true that for the past 8 years since the liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the PRK has had an all encompassing development in the political, military, economic, cultural, and social fields with the people becoming the true master of their own country and of their own destiny. The PRK has long nurtured the goodwill for the trend toward a settlement of the Cambodia question. On the contrary, the enemies continue stubbornly and earnestly to demand the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia as a condition for the first step toward this settlement. Despite the absence of a positive response from the other side, the PRK and the SRV have unanimously decided to partially and annually withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to complete the withdrawal by 1990.

Year after year, the peace and security of Cambodia have been firmly ensured by the Cambodian people and KPRAF while the forces of the enemies have suffered serious setbacks both in the interior of the country and along the border. The border defense system of the fatherland is now nearing completion according to plan and the new living conditions of the people have become more stable and prosperous.

The KPRAF are developing in size and quality with each passing day. In particular, they have become more experienced in combat and the solidarity between the Army and the local people has also improved greatly to the delight of the party.

In conclusion, no matter how great the efforts made by the international reactionary forces in seeking by all means to save and support the three reactionary Khmer groups, they will never be able to prevent the groups' shameful defeat. On the contrary, these groups are destined to split and disintegrate until total collapse.

VONADK: DIVISION COMMANDER KILLED IN SIEM REAP

BK290215 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Battle Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On 20 September, our National Army, together with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, launched a commando raid against the Vietnamese enemies' 7705th Division Headquarters located at the head of the bridge leading to the Angkor Temple in Siem Reap town. After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 10 Vietnamese enemies, including the commander of the 7705th Division and a company commander, and wounded 7 others. We destroyed some weapons and ammunition, five buildings of the 7705th Division Headquarters, and some war materiel, and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. [passage omitted]

VONADK: SRV RICE TRAIN AMBUSHED IN PURSAT

BK010135 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 24 September, a Vietnamese train carrying rice from Battambang to Phnom Penh to be taken to Vietnam was ambushed by a company of Cambodian soldiers posted at Pursat provincial railway station. A locomotive was destroyed and four Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another six wounded. Our compatriots fled home after the attack taking with them their weapons.

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM VIETNAM

BK250410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, have received a message of thanks from Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV.

The message reads in full: We are deeply moved by the message of sympathy full of close fraternal sentiments extended by you, comrades, to the Vietnamese people in connection with the natural disasters caused by Typhoon No 5. We consider this message of sympathy vigorous encouragement to our Vietnamese people to settle the serious aftermath of this typhoon.

On behalf of the CPV, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV as well as the Vietnamese people, we would like to convey sincere and profound thanks to you, comrades, and through you, to the LPRP, the SPC, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the fraternal Lao people of various tribes.

PHOUN SIPASEUT INTERVIEWED ON VLADIVOSTOK STATEMENT

BK260803 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of LPDR, by an editor of Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA on Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July 1986 statement on peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: How do you view the peace proposal relating to the destiny of Asia and the Pacific region made by Gorbachev in Vladivostok?

Answer: First of all, I would like to thank the editor of NOVOYE VREMYA for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made in Vladivostok on 28 July. I feel that the proposal made by Comrade Gorbachev conforms to current reality in Asia and the Pacific region because the people in Asia and the Pacific have aspired for a long time to ensure for themselves a peaceful life, neighborly relations, equality, and mutual cooperation regardless of the differences in their political and social systems.

In the recent past, the imperialists have intensified their attention to this region on the pretext of creating the so-called Pacific community aimed at achieving economic development while, in fact, this organization will become only a tool for grouping together the countries in this region for future military purposes against the socialist countries as well as all independent and peace-loving countries in this region.

As a result of the acts carried out by the imperialists in pursuing their new global strategy, the situation in Asia and the Pacific has become increasingly tense, complicated, and confusing. For instance, we can see clearly that they have intensified their consolidation of military bases in the Pacific region, have signed various military pacts with many countries, and have shipped modern arms to some satellite countries, including nuclear weapons, in order to create a new arms race in this region.

More serious still, they have a plan to use nuclear weapons against certain countries if necessary, just as they used this type of weapon against the innocent Japanese people in 1945. Thus, the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific as well as throughout the world is an urgent and immediate but highly significant duty of all progressive and peace-loving people.

The Soviet Union is a powerful country located in the Asia-Pacific region. It has the right to be concerned with the destiny not only of the Soviet Union but also of all countries in this region. Firmly adhering to Lenin's peaceful line and its consistent foreign policy, the Soviet Union has advanced a more constructive proposal aimed at turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of peace, stability, and security. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal continues the constructive initiatives and good intentions of the Soviet Union. This is because the policy of peace is the foundation of socialism created by the Soviet Union for nearly 7 decades.

As is known, earlier this year on 23 April 1986, the Soviet Government issued a statement on the situation in Asia and the Pacific. Three months later, it advanced a new detailed initiative on 28 July 1986. This has convinced us that the Soviet Union has made great efforts to find a genuine path leading to peace in Asia and the Pacific as well as in the world in order to persist in turning the UN declaration of 1986 as the International Year of Peace into reality.

The good intentions of the Soviet Union to reduce tension in Asia and the Pacific have been made apparent in many detailed plans, for instance the withdrawal of six regiments of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the consultation with the MPR Government to withdraw part of the Soviet forces from the MPR, and the call to all countries in Asia and the Pacific to establish neighborly relations, strive together to settle overall problems, and create mutual trust. To achieve such a goal, it has proposed to hold a Helsinki-type international conference with participation of all the countries in the Asia and Pacific.

Continuing to pursue its plan to completely eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century as proposed on 15 January 1986, the Soviet Union has displayed many praiseworthy acts. Noteworthy is its unilateral announcement on a nuclear test moratorium. When this moratorium reached its first anniversary on 6 August 1986 the Soviet Union announced its extension until 1 January 1987. This demonstrates actual Soviet practice full of good intentions of saving the world from the disasters of a destructive nuclear war. This nuclear test moratorium serves as a basis for nuclear disarmament and is a step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons. Following this reasonable proposal, the status and prestige of the Soviet Union in struggling for peace and obstructing nuclear war have been raised to a higher level. The proposal has been widely supported by the people of the world.

The LPDR is a socialist country situated in the Asia-Pacific region. Like other countries in Indochina, it scored experiences in the flames of the imperialist war of aggression. It has, therefore, come to clearly understand the serious consequences of war. We hold that peace is the earnest aspiration of mankind. With the spirit of cherishing peace, we strive to join with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and various peace-loving countries and forces throughout the world in struggling to oppose the aggressive and bellicose policy of the imperialists for world peace and security. This is why the government and people of Laos highly appreciate and fully support the peace initiative and the consistent stand of the Soviet Union as proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986 with a view to turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of peace and stability and free from nuclear weapons.

Question: What is your opinion about the path to guarantee peace and security in this region?

Answer: Over the past decades, the nations in Asia and the Pacific have experienced the trials of war and of aggression, including the fiercest war ever fought in the Indochina peninsula. The nations in Asia and the Pacific have lost their independence and freedom on numerous occasions. Until now, genuine peace has not yet been realized in this region. More serious still, peace has continued to be seriously threatened by the aggressive and bellicose policy of the imperialists and other international reactionaries who have caused Asia and the Pacific to become a tense region of the world. Along with this, the movements for peace and opposing war and struggles for national liberation and social progress in Asia and the Pacific have been vigorously expanded as never before, as a result of which the shape of Asia and the Pacific has been extensively and profoundly changed. Peace and peaceful coexistence have become the phenomena of development of the era which cannot be obstructed by any enemy. They have created new, favorable conditions for the establishment, promotion, and expansion of cooperation among various nations on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

The LPDR, which has just been freed from the dominating yoke of the colonialists and from the war of aggression of the imperialists for 10 years, has had to overcome various difficulties in the economic, social, cultural, and other fields in order to survive as it does today. The Lao people need tranquillity and peace so that they can concentrate their energies and abilities on defending and building their country and create favorable conditions to consolidate and develop their relations and cooperation with various nations in Asia and the Pacific. Despite the differences in political attitudes, the countries in Asia and Pacific maintain sufficient basis to walk together along an appropriate path to guarantee peace, security, and cooperation. We can use the various proposals advanced by many countries as our basis to march forward to achieve the aforesaid common goals.

The proposals include the 28 July 1986 statement of Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok on the situation in Asia and Pacific. The creative proposals of the three Indochinese countries which are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation; the proposal of the MPR on the signing of a treaty on nonaggression and nonuse of forces against each other among the states in Asia and Pacific; the proposal of India on the turning of the Indian Ocean into a region of peace; the proposal of the DPRK on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful region; and the proposal of 17 South Pacific countries on turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone as well as the proposal of Indonesia to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

All those are good ideas which can lead to the guaranteeing of peace. It is now time for all political problems to be settled through talks and time to put an end to all forms of the arms race. I am of the opinion that other countries also have correct attitudes, comprehensively and objectively study the problems, try to avoid engaging in war of military confrontation, make an overall effort for peace and existence, and together establish new form of relations, in particular of peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. Only by so doing can we exist and can durable peace be guaranteed in the world.

13 INJURED IN CLASHES WITH SRV TROOPS 30 SEP

BK010324 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Buri Ram -- At least 13 soldiers were wounded by Vietnamese forces and landmines yesterday during clashes with the intruders near O-Bok pass in Ban Kruat District, a military source reported.

Nine of the soldiers were in serious condition, some having had their legs amputated after stepping on landmines. They were all being treated at Surin provincial hospital.

The soldiers, including troops from the local Eighth Infantry Regiment and rangers from Pak Thongchai, were sent by the Suranari force to clear intruding Vietnamese troops from the area near the Kampachean border. The Thais pounded the area with artillery and mortar fire before sending in the soldiers.

The source at the Suranari force said the Vietnamese forces responded with mortar and rocket fire. Several clashes occurred in the morning.

CHAWALIT ASKS LAOS TO END SUPPORT FOR CPT GROUP

BK300109 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday said the Laotian Government should give up its support to a new communist party reportedly operating along the Thai-Lao border to maintain its good relations with Thailand.

Chawalit said Phak Mai is still an unorganized group and cannot be a threat to Thai security.

He said Vientiane should decide whether it wants to have good relations with Thailand or continues its support to that small group.

He said he received no confirmation that Phak Mai has already been a strong establishment.

He said he has long heard the name of the new party which he said is another attempt of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) to survive.

Members of the group could not agree on the ideology and leadership, he said.

Phak Mai is reportedly a pro-Soviet group which has its movement along the Thai-Lao border. Its name is mentioned in the army's master plan to combat communist insurgency next year.

ARMY TO TARGET COMMUNIST 'FRONT ORGANIZATIONS'

BK280208 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] In a tactical change of strategy to fight communists, the Royal Thai Army [RTA] will soon shift its priority to efforts to neutralize the role of "front organizations and people" rather than stymie the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT].

This tactical shift is the highlight of the RTA's master plan to combat communism in the coming year. The master plan has been finalized and will probably be announced next month.

Another highlight of the master plan is the reference to the pro-Soviet communist party, know unofficially as Phak Mai. The allusion was made for the first time because the RTA has received reports confirming the establishment of Phak Mai's strongholds along the Thai-Lao border.

However, CPT will remain the priority target in the efforts to weed out communism.

The sources said that the master plan was the result of a series of brainstorming meetings called by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on August 1. Attending the sessions were assistant army chiefs-of-staff in charge of operations, intelligence, personnel, logistics and civilian affairs as well as middle-ranking army officers from the five sections.

Gen Chawalit reportedly approved the master plan late last month in his capacity as general director of the anti-communist drive.

The sources said that political alternatives will take precedence over military operations in the next fiscal year. The question of "front people" in particular was discussed at length during the meetings which concluded that this has become an outstanding issue that needs to be solved immediately and should be given top priority.

In a broad strategy formulated years ago, the army has identified the CPT's armed forces, leadership, front organizations and people as the three targets in the fight against communism.

Initially, top on the army's priority list were the outlawed, armed communist forces while the front organizations followed a close second. But two years ago the priority was shifted to stymie CPT's leadership and that has been maintained ever since.

The sources attributed this strategy change to the weakening of CPT leadership to a significant extent over the past two years.

The meaning of front organizations and people have also been redefined in the new blueprint to the effect that they include not only the people who cooperate with CPT but also those who have "unconsciously" helped the communist party.

These include capitalists, anti-democracy elements, people who created and aggravate social problems and highly-placed people who exert influence over the state authorities.

In this connection, the civilian affairs sections of all the regional armies will be given a more prominent role in tackling the question of these front line people and organizations, according to the sources.

The master plan is expected to be revealed during the forthcoming semi-annual meeting of anti-communist officers, scheduled next month.

THANAT KHOMAN ON INDOCHINA TRADE, U.S. RELATIONS

BK250036 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Trade with Indochina and other socialist states should be boosted, Dr Thanak Khoman told the House Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

The former foreign minister said: "There should be no problem trading with socialist countries. We sell just the things they want, not our souls."

If the Soviet Union wanted to buy agricultural products and Laos wanted bicycles, Thailand should offer those goods. Trade and economic relations should have nothing to do with political ideologies.

Dr Thanat, who is one of the longest-serving foreign ministers, said a closed-door trade policy would reflect "our fear, lack of self-confidence and self-esteem."

Thailand should sell rice to the Soviet Union if it wanted to buy rice, he said.

Turning to Thai-U.S. relations, he said Washington could no longer be counted on as a source of support as it was in the past since it no longer maintained military bases here.

Previously, the U.S. attended to Thailand's needs because it had to rely on us, said Dr Thanat, who was foreign minister at the peak of Thai-U.S. cooperation during the Vietnam war.

Dr Thanat also urged Parliament to play a more active role in foreign affairs. The legislative branch, he said, should praise or criticise the Government's foreign policy in the national interest.

He praised Parliament for its greater role in the areas of international trade, falling prices of agricultural products and U.S.-Thai relations.

The former minister also urged the legislative branch to monitor government policies and forge a relationship with legislative branches in other countries.

Rivalry between the executive and legislative branches in foreign policy is a universal phenomenon, he said.

PHICHAI WINS AS DEMOCRAT DISSIDENTS BACK DOWN

BK010209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Leading Democrat dissidents yesterday backed down from their initial demand that party leader Phichai Rattakin quit, after he explained his handling of election funds.

Deputy leader Chaloemphan Siwikon, who was vocal in the dissident camp, said: "The money issue is clear. The leader showed us evidence of who received the money. There should be no problem."

Mr Chaloemphan, who ran in Bangkok's constituency 4 with Mr Phichai, said he did not have the authority to say if the dissidents would press for an extraordinary committee to oust the Deputy Prime Minister.

Secretary-General Wira Musivaphong, who spearheaded efforts to oust Mr Phichai, declined to say if Mr Phichai's explanation was clear to him.

Mr Wira said Mr Phichai had evidence to show where the money came from and where it went, and he promised to inform other Democrat MPs.

Mr Phichai had refused to explain the money issue to the party's caucus saying it could cause ill feelings among MPs because they did not receive the same amounts.

Another deputy leader, Khunthong Phuphiuduan, said: "The issue is finished. I'm happy."

Mr Khunthong said an extraordinary meeting would be unjustified because Mr Phichai had cleared up the matter entirely.

Emerging from an hour-long session with the party's six-member probe team, Mr Phichai said: "Everyone is happy."

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GREETINGS ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK311458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 30 September Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, sent the following message of greetings to PRC President Li Xiannian:

On the occasion of the 37th National Day of the PRC, a glorious anniversary of the Chinese people, may I extend to your excellency the president and the fraternal Chinese people my warm congratulations.

Vietnam and China are two neighboring countries. The two peoples were once united in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence. Our two countries have common interests, namely peace, independence, cooperation, and development for the sake of the happiness of each people. The government and people of Vietnam have consistently treasured their traditional friendship with the Chinese people and have done their best to normalize relations between the two countries at an early date.

I firmly believe that, with goodwill and effort of both sides, the friendly neighborly relations between Vietnam and China will certainly be restored and developed in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. The Vietnam-China Friendship Association has also sent a message of greetings to the China-Vietnam Friendship Association.

NGUYEN CO THACH ATTENDS PRC EMBASSY FETE

OW301552 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Li Shichun gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the 37th national day of the People's Republic of China (October 1).

Present at the reception were Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs; Pham Nhu Cuong, vice president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, and representatives of concerned central and Hanoi offices. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

On September 29, the Vietnam-China Friendship Association arranged a get-together on this occasion.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Pham Nhu Cuong, vice-president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, representatives of the China department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and others. On the Chinese side were Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Li Shichun, and other officials of the Chinese Embassy.

Pham Nhu Cuong affirmed that the Vietnamese people have always treasured their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people and will do all in their power to soon normalize the relations between Vietnam and China.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MPR ORDER FROM AMBASSADOR

OW301539 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was presented the Sukhe Bator Order of Mongolia here today on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The conferment of this highest Mongolian distinction was made by Mongolian Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyaa on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolia People's Republic.

Present at the function were Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV CC and president of the State Council; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and president of the National Assembly, and other high party and state officials.

Chairman Pham Van Dong thanked the Monogolian party, government and people for this honourable award. He expressed his belief that the friendship and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia will further develop in the common fight for peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world over.

TRUONG CHINH PRESIDES OVER STATE COUNCIL MEETING

OW301503 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- The State Council of the SRV held its regular session here on Sept. 29 and 30 under the chairmanship of President Truong Chinh.

The council heard a report on the campaign for the settlement of ethnic minorities for sedentary farming and affirmed that this campaign carried out according to a resolution of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, had been quite a success, notably in the development of production and gradual stabilization of the life of many ethnic minorities who formerly led a nomadic life.

The council pointed to the necessity of stepping up this work in close combination with the development of the economy and culture in the mountain areas in order to actively contribute to the building of socialism and national defence.

The State Council also heard a report on the 8th non-aligned summit conference held in Harare early this month. It warmly hailed the great success of the conference and approved of the activities of the Vietnamese delegation led by Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Council Issues Communique on Meeting

BK010256 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Communique of the SRV Council of State -- date not given]

[Text] The Council of State held a regular session on 29 and 30 September under the chairmanship of its Chairman Truong Chinh. Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the Nationalities Council, attended the session.

1. After hearing a report by the Council of Ministers and a briefing by the Nationalities Council on the status and measures concerning the promotion of the settlement of nomads, the Council of State held discussions and remarked that, in the past, the campaign for the settlement of nomads, carried out in accordance with Resolution 71-TU of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, has scored notable achievements, determined proper guidelines and steps, developed production, and stabilized the life of the people by settling them in farming.

The Council of State warmly commended the people of various nationalities, all echelons and sectors for having made numerous efforts to overcome difficulties to record these achievements. However, the pace of the campaign for the settlement of nomads has remained slow compared with the requirements of socioeconomic building and development in the mountain regions. The Council of State advised that the Council of Ministers and all sectors and localities should gain a deep understanding of the campaign for the settlement of nomads, pay attention to making adequate and selective investments, promptly amend and revise a number of procedures and policies to suit the present situation, intensify the motivation of peoples of various nationalities so that they may contribute their efforts to accelerating the completion of the settlement of nomads in close coordination with the socioeconomic development in the mountain regions, thereby making positive contributions to the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

2. The Council of State heard a report on the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries held recently in Harare from 1 to 6 September. The Council of State warmly welcomed and highly appreciated the great success of the conference and the results of the activities of our country's delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State.

3. The Council of State made decisions on some issues concerning the adjudicative work of the Supreme People's Court.

NHAN DAN ON PREPARATIONS FOR 6TH CPV CONGRESS

BK290457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[29 September NHAN DAN editorial: "A Major and Important Political Drive"]

[Text] The draft political report of the CPV Central Committee to be presented at the sixth national party congress has been a topic of boisterous and scrupulous discussion throughout the party. The conferences of cadres of various provinces and cities and of various branches and sectors at the central level and the party organization congresses of various grass-roots organizations, districts, and precincts have thoroughly studied and contributed many opinions to the draft document of the party Central Committee. Our party has also launched a widespread drive to consult the opinions of various mass organizations and the entire population. Some 10,000 letters have been sent by readers to the paper NHAN DAN and, through this party newspaper, they have contributed their opinions to the [upcoming national] party congress.

This is a major and important political drive reflecting the high sense of ideological knowledge and responsibility of our party cadres and members as well as of our people, who are deeply concerned with the cause of socialist construction and defense.

This is also an opportunity for the people to demonstrate their confidence in the party and assert that they not only implement the tasks set forth by the party but they are the masters of the country who are in a good position to contribute their opinions to the process of determining the major tasks for our country's revolution in the period ahead.

The party Central Committee is intensively gathering and studying all the opinions aired at various conferences and congresses and through various mass media and is drawing many important, legitimate opinions to amend and perfect the draft political report. Under the drive to contribute opinions to the draft document to be presented at the party congress, our entire party, people, and Army have expressed their determination to volunteer to try their best to implement all tasks set forth by the party, overcome all difficulties in exploiting and developing fully the latent potential of our country in all respects, bring the production forces into vigorous play, and enable the country to turn out more and more material and spiritual products and gradually to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of the laboring people. Our party is satisfactorily making active preparations for the sixth national party congress to satisfy the expectations of all the party and people.

On the basis of the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland to further the general policy and the economic line of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the upcoming sixth party congress will decide on policies and tasks aimed at further substantiating these lines during the initial stage of the transition to socialism. The sixth party congress will discuss the tasks of carrying on the three revolutions and developing production forces in conjunction with socialist transformation efforts, which must be made according to appropriate steps and forms. Based on the practical requirements of our country, the sixth party congress will carry out another important step in renovating thought, particularly in economics, working attitudes, organization, and cadre work.

All of our party and people must translate this determination into reality by generating a mass revolutionary movement to take urgent, effective measures to step up production; gradually overcome fierce price fluctuations; and guarantee the real wages and the welfare of workers, civil servants, and members of the Armed Forces.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the party's economic concepts, various echelons, sectors, and grass-roots units must implement these measures along the direction of gradually shifting economic management from bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business. We must implement scrupulously the principle of democratic centralism to increase labor output, manage production satisfactorily, and eliminate all negative factors in production, distribution, and circulation. We must also resolve to eradicate the scourge of corruption in the state apparatus at various levels as well as the bad practice of speculation and blackmarketeering. All these should be regarded as practical jobs for the movement to emulate achievements to welcome the sixth party congress.

AIR DEFENSE CORPS PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS CONGRESS

BK250630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Summary] "The party committee of the Air Defense Corps recently held a meeting to review the results of congresses at the grass-roots and next higher levels within the corps' party organization and to decide on the tasks to be done in preparation for the congress of delegates of the corps' party organization.

"The congresses of grass-roots and next higher units subordinate to the Air Defense Corps party committee were held according to schedule." The standing body of the corps party committee had closely followed preparations for these congresses and assigned committee members to attend party congresses held at a number of units, organs, and schools to ensure their success.

"The congresses held at various levels show that the contingent of cadres has generally reached maturity, improved their ideological awareness and viewpoints, and strengthened their confidence in holding views along party lines and policies. They have fully grasped the party character and its established principles, looked squarely at the truth, correctly evaluated events, and clearly spoken the truth."

The suggestions made at congresses at various levels have been studied by the corps party committee for inclusion into its report to the forthcoming congress of delegates of the corps' party organization.

After holding congresses, party committees and commanders of units, organs, and schools mapped out plans of actions designed to develop the results of their congresses in maintaining combat readiness and remedying shortcomings in the observance of the combat alert system, and building pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations at the grass-roots level.

UNITS IN 5TH MILITARY REGION HOLD CONGRESSES

BK281334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Assessing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive in the party shows that to date 262 basic organizations and 12 above-basic level organizations in the party organization of the 5th military region have finished holding their congresses.

To ensure the quality, objective, and requirements of these congresses, various organs of the political department sent cadres to all units to directly supervise and provide them with guidance before holding their congresses. The standing body of the military region's party committee guided the party organizations of the N-75 Signal Unit, the political department, and the Quang Nam-Danang provincial military organ in holding party congresses on an experimental basis to gain experience for common guidance purposes.

Thanks to effective preparations and close guidance, party members at these congresses were able to enhance the responsibility and sentiment of a communist in face of the new requirements of the revolution, thus contributing their views to the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the military region in an active, straightforward, constructive, and scrupulous manner. Some 7,590 party members, accounting for more than 85 percent of the total number of delegates, addressed these congresses.

The prominent feature and success of these congresses was the fact that the delegates dared to face reality squarely in order to correctly assess the actual state of advantages and shortcomings of their party organizations and clearly point out the weaknesses, especially in leadership over central political work and the tasks of building party organizations and refining the quality of party members.

Many party members had boldly criticized the errors and shortcomings in organizational and operational work and internal unity, and the negative manifestations and violations of ethical principle and the quality of some cadres and party members holding positions and power. All of them affirmed that these were the main factors that had diminished the strength of leadership of the party and weakened its prestige toward the masses and restricted the efficiency and quality of the task of building their units.

AIR FORCE HOLDS FIRST PARTY ORGANIZING CONGRESS

BK301110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Air Force held its first party organization congress from 23 to 27 September. The congress discussed in a lively manner the draft political report and the report on amending party statutes to be submitted to the sixth CPV congress, thereby manifesting its unity and high sense of political responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of the nation.

The Air Force party organization congress decided to propose to the coming sixth CPV congress many detailed ideas on tasks concerning economic building, social management, strengthening all-people national defense and the armed forces, improving education and training for party members, assigning cadres, and improving the Armed Forces' daily life.

Regarding its political task, the Air Force party organization congress unanimously noted that over the past 5 years, its members have made efforts to overcome difficulties and fulfill all assigned tasks, some of them with good and remarkable results. The pace of progress, however, developed slowly and not in a uniform and firm manner. The congress seriously pointed out responsibilities of various party committee echelons and leading cadres, especially those who have not firmly and profoundly grasped the reality of the current situation and other factors relating to the duty of the Air Force, while neglecting the spirit of self-reliance and maintaining the habit of relying on others.

The congress adopted a 5-point resolution concerning the Air Force for the next term of the party organization committee. These included efforts to enhance its combat readiness to firmly and consistently defeat the enemy under all circumstances; strive to observe scrupulously discipline and avoid violations; pay attention to improving personnel and organization; maintain properly available materials and equipment and ensure full utilization of technical facilities; and strive to accelerate economic building in order to stabilize the Armed Forces' daily life with an aim to contribute its labor productivity to reduce expenses on food rations by 15 percent and other expenditures by 10-15 percent as provided annually by the state to the Air Force.

HANOI'S BA DINH WARD HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK291309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report by Comrade (Tran Nguyen Toan), the party organization of Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi Municipality, recently held its 18th congress, which was attended by 350 delegates representing 10,400 party members of 148 party bases in the ward.

In a report presented at the congress, the executive committee of the Ba Dinh ward party organization pointed out: Over the past 3 years, the ward party organization has concentrated on leading and guiding the ward's basic tasks.

Thanks to this, some progress has been made in formulating and implementing socioeconomic, security, and defense plans and in caring for the people's livelihood. Concerning party building, the percentage of firm and strong party bases has increased to nearly 54 percent of firm and strong party bases has increased to nearly 54 percent in 1985 from 32 percent in 1983, with 12 party bases having been awarded the firm-and-strong-party-organization banner by the Hanoi municipal party committee. A total of 1,000 new members have been admitted into the ward party organization.

More than 50 reports and statements were presented at the congress in the spirit of self-criticism and in an effort to look squarely at reality in order to pinpoint shortcomings and weaknesses. These reports and statements shed light on the current actual situation in the ward and suggested many measures aimed at correcting various deficiencies such as weak and unstable industrial and handicraft production, many shortcomings in capital construction and public project management, and so forth.

To overcome these weaknesses, the Ba Dinh Ward party organization congress has set forth five basic tasks and main objectives to be fulfilled in the period ahead. They are: quickly stabilize and develop industrial and handicraft production; promote exports and service activities; restore order in the field of circulation and distribution; improve market management; gradually stabilize the people's material and cultural life; continue to build the material and technical bases of socialism; make investments for developing industrial and handicraft production and export service; and build firm and strong party, administrative, and mass organizations to meet the requirements of the task of turning the Ba Dinh Ward party organization into a firm and strong one by 1986.

NAM DINH CITY HOLDS 9TH PARTY CONGRESS

BK240852 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The Nam Dinh City party organization, Ha Nam Ninh Province, recently held its ninth congress of delegates. Some 295 delegates representing 195 basic party bases in the city attended the congress. The delegates frankly discussed various topics and unanimously noted that despite difficulties caused by natural calamities during the past 3 years, the city has exceeded plan norms for industrial and agricultural production, public health development, capital construction, and grain procurement by 6.2-20 percent.

Tasks relating to party building, increasing small industrial and handicraft production, and reduction of the population explosion, while not meeting the requirements set, have scored remarkable progress compared with previous years. The congress discussed party committees' leadership role in economic management, analyzed problems concerning the slow pace of economic development and such negative phenomena as conservatism, sluggishness, and relying on higher echelons, which thereby affect progress in some traditional professions such as weaving, engineering, and lacquer painting. Despite its role as a political, economic, and cultural center of the province, Nam Dinh City's investment is very limited, thereby affecting its construction planning.

After analyzing results and achievements, delegates to the congress adopted the following basic socioeconomic targets from now to 1988: The annual production value of industrial, small industrial, and handicraft products is 180-185 million dong, of which the value of export goods is 25 million dong; the average grain production output per crop is 11,500 metric tons; population decrease is 1.5 percent per year; and jobs for 4,000 workers annually.

VUNG LIEM DISTRICT HOLDS 4TH PARTY CONGRESS

BK250734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Report by Cuu Long paper on Vung Liem District party congress]

[Summary] The party organization of Vung Liem District, Cuu Long Province, has just held its fourth congress. The congress reviewed the implementation of the district third party organization congress' resolution and discussed tasks and orientations for economic development in the years ahead. Vung Liem took the lead in carrying out various general plans. It initially established basic factors for socioeconomic development, while investment for agricultural production developed comprehensively. "During the 1981-85 5-year period, Vung Liem produced a grain output of 415,000 metric tons or 155,000 metric tons more than the 1976-80 period. In 1985, it produced 115,000 metric tons, exceeding the set plan norm by 4.5 percent. In 1986 the district is expected to produce 120,000 metric tons." Subsidiary food crops and raw materials for export goods increased by 80 percent compared with the 1981-85 period, while coconut production output increased 3.5 fold in the same period.

"The district now has 40 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and 54 trade and business units in cooperative and agricultural production collectives, providing jobs for 10,275 workers." Drawing on experience from the 1979-80 period, the Vung Liem party organization took various measures to develop agriculture and small industry and handicrafts. "The district now has 9 agricultural cooperatives, 49 joint enterprises, and 197 agricultural production collectives."

Over the past 5 years, the district carried out 97 construction projects with a capital investment of 125 million dong, of which the district provided 60.5 percent and the local people contributed 29.6 percent. Noteworthy projects are the construction of an organic fertilizer processing enterprise, an animal fodder factory, and a fish and shrimp breeding center.

Along with developing production and strengthening the economy, the Vung Liem party organization has also paid special attention to improving the people's daily life. "Per capital grain increased from 353 kg in 1980 to 740 kg in 1985; port increased from 6.6 kg to 13.5 kg during the same period; while brick houses increased from 42 percent to 60.9 percent in the district."

Thanks to the district party organization's efforts and leadership capability, over the past 5 years it has recruited 975 new party members. In 1985, three basic party organizations were awarded the pure, firm, and strong party organizations banner by the provincial party committee.

The congress also discussed shortcomings in and measures for expanding areas for high-yield rice, preparations for grassroots party organization congresses, production management, and formulation of other production plans.

At the congress, 240 delegates representing 1,900 party members of 52 party bases adopted a resolution of the 4th district party organization congress aimed at improving the people's standard of living, expanding occupations, providing more jobs, increasing the people's income, building a healthy lifestyle, overcoming negative phenomena, and designing a new model for the rural area.

"The district party organization congress elected a new executive committee with the average age of 39, of which 30-40 year old account for 58.8 percent. More than 66 percent of the executive committee members graduated from level II and III secondary school."

With its efforts and correct resolutions, the Vung Liem party organization will surely overcome various shortcomings, maintain its leading role in the province, and contribute many new work methods to fulfilling all assigned tasks.

VPA DIVISIONAL GROUP HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK250634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Summary] "The party organization of the Xay Dung Divisional Group held the first congress of party delegates in 4 days from 16 to 19 September. Some 148 delegates from 28 grass-roots party organizations representing thousands of party members attended the congress. The congress devoted much time to studying and discussing the report of the divisional group party organization on its leadership over the group's performance of tasks over the past 3 years and on the economic-technical orientations and targets for party building within the party organization between now the the year 1990."

In its assessment of the situation, the congress affirmed that over the past 3 years, the party organization has led the divisional group in overcoming all difficulties, especially shortages of materials, fuel, and capital, and satisfactorily fulfilling all the tasks assigned with better results every year. The group has completed the building of many major projects of great political and economic value. "The delegates also pointed out the shortcomings and deficiencies of the party organization over the past 3 years such as low labor productivity, poor technical and aesthetic standards, low economic efficiency, and so forth. The congress elected 11 full members and 2 alternate members to the new party organization executive committee and nominated 5 delegates and 1 alternate delegate to the forthcoming all-army congress of party delegates.

DISTRICT IN HAIPHONG COMPLETES PARTY CONGRESS

BK290334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vinh Bao was the first district in Haiphong municipality to have completed its party congress. The congress reviewed more than 10,000 views of the people and nearly 3,000 views of the party members in 84 party bases, agricultural cooperatives and stations, and committees and sectors of the administration on the shortcomings and the guidelines for investing in and procuring the material and technical bases for the intensive cultivation of rice and other agricultural products for export.

The tasks of water conservation and soil improvement were set with the specific goal of freshening ricefields in the three economic zones of the district. The district further earmarked some of its foreign exchange gained from exporting agricultural products to import between 500 and 600 metric tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer.

As for the seed-related task, agricultural cooperatives have consolidated the seed specialist teams and have actively selected, propagated, and provided seeds to the seed specialist teams and cooperative members' families. Capital has been invested in and technical cadres have been assigned to the district's seed propagation station with a plan to sow more than 10 hectares. The seed propagation centers of the three agricultural cooperatives have high skills in the intensive cultivation of crops. They strive to provide 150 metric tons of selected good quality seeds to the district annually.

One of the issues thoroughly discussed at the congress was the combination of manual and mechanized means in plowing land to ensure crops planting on schedule and to raise the standard of intensive cultivation. As an immediate step, the district devised a plan to invest in 10 more tractors for plowing to ensure that from 60 to 65 percent of the land area could be mechanically plowed each year. For 1986-87, the district strives to achieve a rice yield of 70 to 80 quintals per hectare and a production volume of grain equivalent to 70,000 to 80,000 metric tons of rice, to expand the area of export crops in support of the processing installations, and to increase the volume of export chili powder from 200 to 300 metric tons, and the volume of anise, menthol, and elsholtzia essential oil from 3 to 4 metric tons in 1987. Using the two spearheads of grain production and export expansion, Vinh Bao District strived to develop gradually and comprehensively its economy and to perfect quickly the agroindustrial structure in the district.

BORDER DISTRICT IN CAO BANG HOLDS CONGRESS

BK290524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The party organization of Ha Quang border district was the first in Cao Bang Province to open the district level party congress. In the past 3 years, Ha Quang District party organization has led the people of all nationalities -- especially the Hmong and Dao ethnic minority groups living along the border -- to uphold their patriotism and love of socialism in holding fast on their villages, fighting, maintaining production, building a new life, and turning the district into a military fortress. On the economic front, the total production volume increases in 1985 over the 1982 figures are as follows: 17 percent of grain equivalent to rice, 40.26 percent of soybean, 87 percent of tobacco, and from 10.3 to 11.2 percent of pigs, buffalo, and oxen. Particularly, over the past 3 years, the soybean plants have been vigorously developed in the Luc Khu border highland where only one crop of corn is usually planted and bartered for rice with the state. This has basically helped solve the shortage of grain.

In the future, the district will correct two shortcomings in leadership over production and full exploitation of land and labor in order to achieve 12 metric tons of grain equivalent to rice in 1988 and to balance the grain demand and budget in 1990. The district will also develop handicrafts and artisan industry, the processing of forest products, and the production of consumer goods and export goods in the struggle to achieve the total production value of 3 million dong in 1988 and 6 million dong in 1990. Efforts will be made to gradually raise the living standard for the people of all nationalities in the educational and cultural fields. Particularly in the coming years, all human and material resources will be used while simultaneously securing the rear support and the central government assistance in order to basically solve the food problem for the people on the Luc Khu border highland.

The party organization and people of Ha Quang District will continue to perfect the border defense projects, develop the people's warfare plan and the all-people national defense system, and turn the district into a strong and firm military fortress.

AUSTRALIA7 ARRESTED IN PROTEST AGAINST U.S., FRENCH SHIPS

BK010724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sydney, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Police arrested seven anti-nuclear protestors as French and U.S. warships arrived in Sydney harbour Wednesday.

Police said they arrested the protestors as the two warships, the French frigate FNS "Commandant Blaison" and the U.S. battleship USS "Missouri," struggled up the harbour to berth at the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) dockyards.

An RAN spokesman said the two ships were among a fleet of 30 warships from seven nations in Sydney to take part in the RAN's 75th anniversary celebrations.

Protesters have attempted to disrupt the arrival of the warships, which began Monday, and police said that at least 70 protest craft, including sailing boats, rubber dinghies and surfboards, were on the water Wednesday morning as the last of the warships arrived for the celebrations.

Another 2,000 demonstrators lined the harbour foreshore.

The USS "Missouri" was the focus of the protesters attack, with police and navy launches maintaining a barrier around the 58,000 tonne vessel.

The battleship, which was the scene of the signing of the Japanese surrender at the end of World War II, managed to steam through two lines of protesters.

But members of the Sydney Peace Squadron claimed that, as the "Missouri" approached its berth, it was forced to stop dead for 10 minutes as scores of small craft attempted to reach its bows.

The FNS "Commandant Blaison" came in shortly after the "Missouri," and was met with similar demonstrations as protesters regrouped on the harbour.

Anti-nuclear groups have consistently targetted French warships during visits to Sydney harbour in an attempt to highlight continued French nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific.

Capitaine de Fregate Pierre Michel Burtshell brought his ship in ahead of schedule and berthed it alongside the Australian flagship HMAS "Stalwart" as protesters circled the ship, one of them shouting repeatedly through a loud hailer: "Stop testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific."

At least three boatloads of French nationals shouted encouragement to the crew lining the decks.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF COMMUNIST LEADER RULED OUT

HK010427 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- A senior aide of President Corazon Aquino has ruled out the immediate release of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, it was reported here Wednesday. The MANILA CHRONICLE quoted presidential executive secretary Joker Arroyo as saying that Mr. Salas' arrest on Monday had no bearing on current peace talks with the rebels.

"The due process of the law will be strictly followed and there will be no change in that," the newspaper reported Mr. Arroyo as saying in an interview. Mr. Arroyo could not be reached for comment Wednesday.

Mrs. Aquino was meeting Wednesday with government negotiators in the talks, Ramon Mitra and Teofisto Guingona, presidential palace spokesmen said. They did not disclose the subject of the meeting.

The newspaper PHILIPPINE STAR meanwhile quoted armed forces spokesman Brigadier-General Luis San Andres as saying that charges of violations of national security laws would be brought before the prosecutor's office against Mr. Salas. However the general's aides told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they were unaware of the reported statement.

Lawyers for the communist-led coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) have asked Mrs. Aquino to order Mr. Salas' release, saying his detention "imperils the further progress" of the talks with NDF representatives are holding with the government.

The alleged chief of the outlawed party, his wife Josefina Cruz and bodyguard Jose Concepcion were arrested by the paramilitary constabulary as they were leaving a state-run hospital where Mr. Salas had undergone a medical check-up.

The NDF lawyers claimed that the trio were consultants of the NDF negotiators, but the military contends that Mr. Salas was not part of the panel. "It was just coincidental that the government was now engaged in a peace dialogue with the rebels," the MANILA CHRONICLE quoted Mr. Arroyo as saying.

"The NPA (Communist New People's Army) keeps on killing our soldiers. It followed also that normal operations of the military should continue. There is no ceasefire yet," Mr. Arroyo reportedly added. [passage omitted]

Aquino Approves Salas Arrest

HK010935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday commended her troops for the arrest of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, as observers here said the move could signal the collapse of peace talks with communist insurgents.

Lawyers representing the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition in the two-month-old peace talks warned Tuesday that the negotiations could not continue while Mr Salas was in jail.

Mrs Aquino met her security advisers and government representatives in the peace talks Wednesday, following the military's announcement Tuesday that Mr Sales had been arrested.

"This is a commendable accomplishment on the part of our law enforcement agencies," Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno quoted her as saying. "I shall expect those responsible government agencies to continue providing for the public safety and security in enforcing the law.

"In the meantime, the government is keeping the doors open for a ceasefire."

Mrs Aquino decided that the arrests had nothing to do with the peace talks, government panellist Ramon Mitra said. "The thinking is that this is an ordinary police action," Mr Mitra said. "There was no talk about releasing him."

Mr Mitra told reporters as he emerged from the two-hour meeting that a Manila prosecutor was preparing charges against the alleged communist leader. "I think he is being charged with multiple murder, among other things."

State Prosecutor Artemio Toquero said that the Justice Ministry was still going over the documents and evidence from the military, and he did not know exactly what charges Mr Sales would face. The ministry may decide on the charge Thursday, he added.

The Defence Ministry said Tuesday that Mr Salas, 39, had been involved in communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla raids and ambushes on central Luzon Island including the killing of five U.S. Navy officers in nearby Bataan province in 1974.

He escaped from prison a month after his arrest in nearby Pampanga Province in 1973, and a 250,000-peso (12,195-dollar) reward for his capture dead or alive had been offered since 1981, it added.

Mr Beniono said that according to military records, Mr Salas, was chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) at the time of his arrest Monday. [passage omitted]

An NPA statement issued Wednesday said that "we view the arrest and continued detention of the three as deliberate action of the military to derail the peace negotiations by taunting us to abandon the negotiations."

"The unfortunate incident...brings to the fore the inability of the civilian authority to make the military toe the official government line of pursuing peace talks with the national democratic movement."

The NDF lawyers said Tuesday that the three arrested were consultants of NDF negotiators Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo, but government negotiator Teofisto Guingona said the military had been seeking Mr Salas for 12 years and "his presence in Manila had nothing to do with the negotiations."

Mr Mitra said Mr Salas's arrest had nothing to do with peace talks, noting that the NDF had rejected a government proposal for an immediate ceasefire last month.

The NDF rejected the immediate ceasefire offer September 14, saying that they did not want it to become a "bargaining chip" during a U.S. visit later in the month by Mrs Aquino.

"We did not complain that while we were talking they were ambushing some of our people in the provinces. We did not claim that ambushes are a violation of the talks," Mr Mitra added.

Five communist guerrillas have been killed in two days of heavy fighting between government troops and communist guerrillas in the northern province of Kalinga-Apayo, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Wednesday.

Three women believed to be NPA guerrillas had also executed a schoolteacher in front of 100 pupils in Camarines Norte Province southeast of the capital Tuesday, NPA added.

Most Manila newspapers predicted the collapse of the peace talks following Mr Salas' arrest, but the government panel remained optimistic Wednesday. "Since our thorough assessment is that we have not done anything in violation of the spirit of the peace talks... then we will pursue the talks," Mr Guingona said.

Enrile Comments on Arrest

OW010635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 1 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile insisted Tuesday that the military would not release the newly-captured top communist leader despite "pressures" on the government that the arrest will result in the collapse of the peace talks.

Enrile said, however, that the release of Rodolfo Salas alias "Commander Bilog," chief of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA), "will depend on the decision of President Corazon Aquino."

But if ever the president still frees Salas, he said, "we will register our strong objections."

Salas was captured Monday night with his wife, Josefina Cruz, and a driver-bodyguard, Jose Concepcion, as they left Manila's Philippine General Hospital in a Toyota Corolla hatchback. He had been operated on two weeks ago for an inflamed goiter and a bone disease.

Enrile argued that claims of the lawyers of the underground leftist alliance, the National Democratic Front (NDF), to the effect that Salas was indirectly involved in the ceasefire negotiations, was not a valid excuse. He said the safe conduct passes issued were limited to NDF peacetalk negotiators Antonio Zumel, Satur Ocampo and their aides and bodyguards. "There has been no agreement yet as to the composition of the NDF," he added.

"If we release Salas for the mere reason that he was somehow involved in the ceasefire negotiations through the NDF, then anybody arrested in the future could easily be released by merely claiming participation in the peacetalks," Enrile said.

"That will be an open-ended excuse for them," he said.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said that the "military strongly doubts the sincerity" of the NPA, the NDF and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Ramos narrated a series of raids, ambushes and attacks by the NPA on government establishments and military units, "despite the ongoing peacetalk negotiations." [passage omitted]

CHURCH OFFERS TO MEDIATE TALKS WITH REBELS

HK010325 Hong Kong AFP in English 0252 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The influential Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Philippines Wednesday said it has offered its services in brokering the current peace talks between the government of president Corazon Aquino and communist rebels.

The offer was made in two aides memoire to Mrs. Aquino, whose seven month-old government began peace negotiations with the National Democratic Front [NDF] that could end the 17 year-old fighting, Bishop Teodoro Bacani said.

He told a news conference that "we have not presented ourselves to do this," but that people in this largely Roman Catholic nation of 56 million have been asking the 111-member Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines to take part.

The Aquino government came to power in February following a church-backed popular revolt that toppled the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

"We have expressed our willingness to serve in this capacity in our aides memoire to the president," the bishop said, adding that mediating the talks were a "very priestly type of work that members of the hierarchy can practice in without any qualms of conscience."

Jaime Cardinal Sin, the most senior member of the church in the country, however, stressed that the church "should do these things in a low profile" and that it should not "duplicate the kind of duty" allotted to temporal leaders.

Deflecting a criticism by some that the church was engaging in partisan politics, the church leaders said their outspoken support of the Aquino government was in consonance with its advocacy of just causes.

Bishop Bacani, who is also a member of a 48-man panel now drafting a new Philippine constitution, said the contents of the aides memoire were "confidential matters." But he added that aside from the insurgency, they also involved "matters of public concern" like Mrs. Aquino's largely unpopular replacement of pro-Marcos local officials with her supporters, and current labor problems.

"We want the president to know what the people are thinking, and what we are thinking," he said.

Asked if he thought the arrest Monday of alleged Communist Party of the Philippines chief Rodolfo Salas threatened the collapse of the peace talks, Cardinal Sin said: "We cannot just give an answer right now. Let us see and wait."

He added: "Let us always be optimistic that man is intelligent and that he listens to reason. If you do not listen to reason then I may say you are stupid."

The NDF Tuesday warned that the arrest "imperils the further progress" of the peace talks and said this could not continue if Mr. Salas and two other companions were not freed immediately.

Asked to comment on the military's open cynicism toward the outcome of the talks, the cardinal said: "It seems that the military wants to solve the problem through militarization.

"Let us open all avenues for dialogue and negotiation," he said, and if the insurgents still maintained intransigence, then "I think the law has to be imposed."

Cardinal Sin Praises Aquino

HK301128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 30 (AFP) -- Manila's Jaime Cardinal Sin Tuesday said people should stop harping on President Corazon Aquino's weaknesses and rally around her to solve the government's problems.

He also told a group of businessmen here to "hold back our anger for the moment" with Mrs. Aquino's "mollycoddling of the insurgents" with whom her government is currently holding peace talks. "We should stop harping on her weaknesses. Who does not have weaknesses? Instead, we should concentrate on her strengths," Cardinal Sin said.

He called Mrs. Aquino's peace efforts "a very beautiful way of saying we are beginning to restore democracy."

The cardinal said that while the February popular revolt which brought Mrs. Aquino to power had restored the people's dignity and self-respect, her successful nine-day visit to the United States which ended last week "made us proud to be Filipinos."

"No one can question her desire to see the Philippines rise from virtual economic death to new heights of progress and achievement," he said, adding that "so far, her instincts have proven correct."

"Thus, if we object to what we see as her mollycoddling of the insurgents, let us hold back our anger for the moment. After all, she has promised to drop the olive branch of peace and to unsheath the sword of war if the communists refuse to listen to reason," he said.

Mrs. Aquino's government is holding peace talks with the underground movement represented by the National Democratic Front (NDF) in an effort to solve the 17-year-old communist insurgency, but she warned in a speech before U.S. Congressmen that she would "unhealth the sword of war" if the talks failed. The military Tuesday said it had arrested the alleged leader of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, Rodolfo Salas.

Cardinal Sin, whose support of the military-led revolt in February is believed to have helped it succeed, lashed out at Mrs. Aquino's critics and said that "all talk about her weaknesses tends to be divisive."

He said that since Mrs. Aquino's successful U.S. trip had "made it possible for us to hold our heads high, the least we can do in return is to heed her call for unity."

AQUINO REGRETS AID REJECTION BY U.S. SENATE

HK301055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 30 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino regretted the U.S. Senate's decision to reject a bill which proposed granting an additional 200 million U.S. dollars in aid to the Philippines in fiscal 1987, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday.

However, Mrs. Aquino expressed gratitude to the 43 senators who had voted for the bill, especially Senators Richard Lugar, John Melcher and Robert Byrd, Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno said in a written statement.

Mr. Benigno said palace officials recognized that the majority within the U.S. Senate had its own priorities, "and the Philippines is unfortunately not one of them."

The aid measure had been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives on September 18 following Mrs. Aquino's much-applauded address to a joint session of the U.S. Congress during her nine-day official visit to the United States.

Mrs. Aquino also expressed appreciation for the efforts of Congressman Stephen Solarz who sponsored the aid bill, but who admitted he was pessimistic that it would pass the upper house, Mr. Benigno said.

U.S. SUGAR QUOTA INCREASE 'NOT YET DEFINITE'

HK301143 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The 17 percent increase in the Philippine's sugar export quota for the American market announced by Vice-President Salvador P. Laurel the other day is not yet definite, a board member of the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) said yesterday.

According to acting SRA chairman Carlos Ledesma, the increase in the Philippines's sugar quota will still have to be approved by the House of Representatives. Then it will be referred to the conference committee which is composed of representatives from both the Senate and the House. Finally, it should be approved by President Ronald Reagan.

It is also doubtful if the increased quota will mean an additional 70,000 metric tons of sugar. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) still has to announce the U.S.'s total sugar import for 1987 this October.

Sources claimed that although the Philippines's share will be increased, it is possible that the actual volume of Philippine sugar exports to the U.S. may go down from the year ago level.

Last year, the Philippines exported 203,000 metric tons of sugar or 13.5 percent of the total U.S. imports of 1.5 million metric tons. Although sugar exporters to the U.S. are still waiting for USDA to announce the total import figure for 1987, local industry sources expect this to reach only about 1.1 million metric tons.

If this projection holds true, the Philippines's share will be less than 200,000 metric tons. With a 17 percent share, the country's quota will only reach 187,000 metric tons.

OFFICIALS DIFFER ON AQUINO POLITICAL PARTY

HK301307 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr., founding chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP) [Philippine Democratic Party], said yesterday that President Aquino did not need a political party of her own.

A coalition of existing parties or a "movement which will back up the President," will do as well, he said, considering "the kind of politician that she (Mrs Aquino) is."

But other politicians in President Aquino's contentious coalition think that a party was necessary.

Natural Resources Minister and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organizations] stalwart Ernesto Maceda said that Mrs Aquino needed a "mechanism to translate her support" into a political machinery under her control.

"No president can avoid dipping her hand into traditional politics," Maceda said. "She needs the support of the majority of Congress to assure that her programs are approved."

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday categorically said he would not join the Aquino political party.

During an open forum following yesterday's weekly flag-raising ceremony at the Philippine Navy general headquarters in Manila, Enrile said he would "remain a nonparty member and I will not belong to any party."

This was the third time in recent months that Enrile, strongly considered as a presidential aspirant despite his often blunt denials, refused to formally affiliate himself to any political party.

In a press conference after her arrival from the US last week, President Aquino said that she was not joining any political party.

"But definitely I will have a hand in the selection of candidates," she added, "Maybe I will just call them 'Cory candidates.'"

Those who are batting for an Aquino political party, however, hope that they could persuade the President to think otherwise.

Without such a party, Maceda said, "what is staring us in the face is all the members of her coalition will be fighting each other."

For the past several weeks, several politicians, among them the President's brother, Jose Cojuangco Jr., have met on the possibility of a merger. But the merger was not found feasible and these politicians have opted for a new party instead.

The platform of this new party, Maceda said, would mainly be a "restatement of everything Mrs Aquino has said publicly."

ENRILE ON POLITICAL AFFILIATION, PEACE PROSPECTS

HK301301 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile again squashed yesterday speculations regarding his much vaunted presidential ambitions by stressing that he will not accept any invitation to be a member of any political party in the Philippines.

Enrile's statement came in the heels of a recent statement by Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco Sunday that the defense minister "is expected" to take up an invitation to attend a forth-coming meeting of a new political party tentatively named "Nagkaisa" (United), to be headed by President Corazon Aquino.

Enrile was recently drafted as presidential standard bearer of the newly organized Nacionalista Party (NP) headed by former MP Rene Cayetano -- a draft Enrile had likewise rebuffed.

Speaking before a large gathering of military personnel following flag ceremonies at the Philippine Navy headquarters at Roxas Blvd., Manila, Enrile said: "I am not a member of any party and I will remain a non-party member."

During his speech, Enrile also said the military establishment in general is "praying hard" that the government's efforts to settle the country's security problem in a peaceful and political manner will be successful.

"I think all of us, however, agree in the single proposition that we cannot relax our guard, we cannot lower our vigilance nor can we lessen our preparedness because we are not sure -- though we hope and pray that it should be sure -- that the problem is easy and simple and can be settled in a peaceful and political manner," he said.

"But if by chance, our calculations will not become a reality and we are called upon to perform our unpleasant yet necessary task to address the problem in the only manner left to us -- the only available options at that point -- then let it not be said that we did not use the time available to us to prepare for that eventuality," he said.

The defense chief also said: "Seven months ago, we mounted an effort in this country hoping that in a few months the gloom that was with us then would disappear but somehow, peace has not been achieved as much as we wanted it. We in the defense and military organization are just a portion of the total effort. We are just a small corner in the entire government structure. Our mission is strictly confined to security problems, and as you know today, our people are bothered by various types of internal problems that inflict fear in your hearts and in your minds."

MILITARY WITHDRAWS FROM REMOTE AREAS, REGROUPS

HK291347 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[By correspondent Jerry J. Lacuarta]

[Text] Basa Air Base, Pampanga -- A defense ministry official disclosed Saturday that military detachments in remote areas are being pulled out in the wake of massive raids, ambushes, and killings perpetrated by the rebels against government troopers.

Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Isideo Agunod, defense assistant secretary for plans and operations, however, said that the detachments are being reorganized into platoons of 30 to 40 men, and are stationed near the town centers to strengthen government forces there.

Agunod was interviewed by newsmen during the "Balik-Basa '86," a home-coming of all Philippine Air Force (PAF) officers who have been assigned to this camp.

Brig. Gen. Romeo S. David, 5th Fighter Wing commander and concurrently Central Luzon Regional Unified Command (RUC) chief, hosted the homecoming.

Basa Air Base was named after Lt. Cesar Basa, a Filipino fighter pilot who died in an aerial combat against the Japanese pilots during World War II. The base is the home of the 5th Fighter Wing, including its famous unit, the "Blue Diamond."

Agunod said that the New People's Army (NPA), with an estimated 16,500 armed regular members, can use between 300 to 400 guerrillas in any attack or raid of government forces.

Agunod said that aside from conducting military operations against the soldiers, the communist guerrillas have also begun their political campaign in the rural areas for prospective Partido ng Bayan (PnB) candidates in the coming elections.

"The rebels," he said, "took advantage of the vacuum left by the government troopers by coming in the barangays to organize and indoctrinate the people on communism and how to fight the government."

Agunod said that when the elections are over, "we may see communist mayors, governors and legislators in government."

But "we already know what would happen if we have communists in a coalition government," Agunod said. "Look what happened to Laos and Nicaragua."

The defense official also accused the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the NPA of using the ceasefire as strategy for keeping their firearms and putting forward their plans of winning the polls.

He said the National Democratic Front [NDF] is a party that should represent the CPP-NPA in peace talks but if the NDF makes mistakes, it can always disown its faults and say that the NPA should really be the one to talk to the government.

Meanwhile, civil and military authorities in Central Luzon have asked President Aquino to set a deadline for the cease-fire talks so they could map out an offensive and mobilize their forces against the rebels.

They made the request in a meeting of the Regional Peace and Order Council (RPOC) presided by Pampanga Gov. Bren Z. Guiao, chairman.

The request for a ceasefire deadline was contained in a resolution passed by the council, sponsored by Bulacan Gov. Roberto Pagdanganan.

MILITARY LAUNCHES 'MAJOR OFFENSIVE' IN LUZON

HK301057 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga -- Government troopers, supported by six armored personnel carriers, were fielded Sunday in the western sections of this province and Bataan as the military launched a major offensive against rebels in Central Luzon.

Col. Lorenzo Mateo, Region 3 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said that the military had to take the offensive because of attacks by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas on government troops.

It was revealed earlier that the detachments in the remote areas were being dismantled and reorganized into platoons.

Mateo said that the new military operations are being conducted by Ranger-trained Constabulary men and will cover rebel-infested barangays in Central Luzon and Aurora province.

The operations are also aimed at preventing the rebels from executing plans to attack military camps, police stations, CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] outposts, provincial and municipal buildings, and other government installations.

Mateo said that the mobile forces will also conduct firearms check on motorists, especially those traveling at night.

He said that the NPA has about 1,000 to 1,200 members in Central Luzon, of which 900 are armed.

Military reports said that at least 23 percent of the more than 2,000 barangays in the region are infiltrated by the rebels. Mateo said that he had ordered the soldiers to explain to the people the purpose of the operations.

He said the people should not be alarmed because the operations are aimed to protect them.

MARINES TO LAUNCH ATTACK TO FREE KIDNAPPED SWISS

HK010344 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Southern Commander Brigadier General Pedro Baldomero has announced that the Philippine Marines will launch operations on Wednesday night against the Muslim rebels who kidnapped Swiss tourist Hans Kuenzli. Baldomero said amphibious tanks would be used in the attack at (Laing-laing) village on Jolo Island. He said Kuenzli is being held by a 50-man army. Baldomero however did not elaborate on how the Marines would carry out the military operation.

PC COMMANDER WOUNDED IN TARLAC AMBUSH

HK30131. Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Tarlac, Tarlac -- A top ranking Philippine Constabulary officer and four civilians narrowly escaped death yesterday when three heavily armed men aboard a taxicab fired at them along MacArthur Highway in barangay Paraiso this town.

Seriously wounded and now confined at the Tarlac Provincial Hospital was Maj. Angelito Gerangco, assistant provincial commander for civilian-military operations of the Pangasinan PC [Philippine Constabulary] command.

The ambush took place at 1:45 a.m. as Gerangco's northbound car, a Ford Laser with plate no. ABK 816 was about to overtake a Gemini Taxicab with plate no. PPF 427.

Reports reaching Camp Makabulos said the unidentified taxi riding men forced the other car to pull over on the road shoulder.

Gerangco immediately alighted from his car to confront the taxi-riding men but was met with gunshots from the passengers.

He was hit on both shoulders and chest and was unable to draw his service pistol tucked in his waist.

Responding Constabulary troopers recovered six empty shells from a .45 cal. pistol near the abandoned taxicab.

Three suspected communist insurgents were killed while two government troopers were injured in another violent encounter between rebels and military troopers in Quezon province Sunday.

A flash report said a police team on a "preemptive" patrol in Lukban overran a rebel camp in barangay Tiawe, Lukban, Quezon. The gunbattle lasted for an hour, the report said.

Injured were Pfc. Renner Acleta and Pat. William Jacob. Both were brought to the Quezon Memorial Hospital for treatment.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO TOP MILITARY POSTS NAMED

HK010447 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Six generals were appointed today to new positions, taking the places of nine generals retired from active service in the Armed Forces. General Fidel Ramos named Brigadier General Cesar Tapia the acting commanding general of the Southern Command, replacing Major General Jose Magno. Brigadier General Felix Bravo, commanding general of the Command (?and) Staff College, has been made the new commander of Regional Unified Command [RUC] 2 and 6th Infantry Division. Brigadier General Manuel Cruz is now commander of RUC 3; Brigadier General Bayani Fabie heads RUC 8; Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa is RUC and Recom [regional command] 12 commander; and Brigadier General Antonio Sotelo is commanding general for the Philippine Army.

NATIONAL, LOCAL POLLS SAID SET FOR MAY 1987

HK301121 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[By C. Valmoria, Jr]

[Text] The national and local elections have been tentatively set for the second Monday of May next year, it was learned yesterday.

It is expected to be a revival of a heated political struggle for power between two traditional major political parties in past elections.

This time, however, it will be a battle between the ruling and opposition coalitions, despite a recent disclosure that President Aquino will form her own political party, reports said.

What seems to be the thrust of the reported ongoing negotiations, sources said, is not to merge existing political parties in the government coalition but to ensure that the present administration succeeds in controlling the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] (PDP-LABAN), for instance, had consistently rejected a merger with the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), headed by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

It could not be ascertained at this time whether the PDP-LABAN, headed by Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. as chairman and former congressman Jose S. Conjuangco Jr. as secretary general, will be dismantled to give way to the formation of a new administration party.

The abolition of the two party-system by the Constitutional Commission in favor of a multi-party structure has encouraged radical and young political leaders to form their own political parties.

Whether or not President Aquino decides to form a new party, some administration officials, like Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, have already proposed the inclusion of at least seven Cabinet members in the administration's 24-man Senate slate to ensure the victory of a majority at the polls.

Others have endorsed the inclusion of five or six women in the administration ticket. Among those mentioned were Judy Araneta Roxas, widow of former senator and LP [Liberal Party] president Gerardo Roxas, Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] President Cecilia Munoz Palma, former senator Eva Estrada Kalaw, Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Ramos Shahani, and Minnie Osmena.

The opposition coalition is expected to be formed by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), Nacionalista Party (NP), the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP) and other political groups. It is also expected to put up a strong Senate ticket.

Talks about elections this early tend to indicate the administration's optimism that the people will ratify the proposed new Constitution in the scheduled Dec. 1 plebiscite.

The plebiscite, however, can be held on that date only if the Constitutional Commission is able to submit to President Aquino the draft constitution not later than Oct. 15 as promised, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) said.

The opposition, notably the KBL and the NP, maintained its wait-and-see posture on the coming plebiscite.

KBL and NP leaders said they would wait until they have a copy of the draft Constitution before formulating their stand on the matter. They had earlier opposed the appointment of Con-Com members and insisted on the election of delegates to a constitutional convention.

COMELEC SUGGESTS 19 JAN AS DATE FOR PLEBISCITE

HK010551 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has asked President Corazon Aquino to set the date of the plebiscite for the new constitution for January 19. Earlier it was thought the plebiscite would be held on January 1. Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe said the commission is trying to speed up the cleanup of the voters' lists. He said if the plebiscite is held in January, local and national elections could be held on the first Monday of May 1987.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON AQUINO TENURE, CON-COM

HK300411 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Malolos, Bulacan - Opposition leader Blas F. Ople has filed a resolution before the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) putting the term of President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador Laurel separate from the constitution, the Philippines News Agency reported.

In an interview with newsmen here, Ople said that his resolution was designed to save the President from charges that she might use the constitution to prolong her term in office.

Ople said that when the new constitution being framed by the all-Aquino appointed Con-Com members is presented to the people for ratification, it will, in his resolution, sought [as published] the exclusion of the provision defining the terms in office of Aquino and Laurel.

Instead, Ople said that a separate questionnaire on the terms of office of Aquino and Laurel will be presented to the people simultaneously with the ratification of the new constitution.

He explained that the answers to the question will decide whether or not Aquino and Laurel shall remain in their posts for six years without reelection.

Ople said that the Con-Com has approved his earlier resolution to finish its task of framing a new constitution not later than Oct. 15. "Our target date is Oct. 7," he said.

According to Ople, the work of the commission is about four-fifths complete in terms of articles. He continued that the commission is now working on the family rights and general provisions.

Ople expressed optimism that the new constitution would be approved by the people, especially when the issue on the terms of Aquino and Laurel is not included. "The Filipino people are looking at us with great expectation," he added.

Meanwhile, in Cebu, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco said Saturday he had asked President Aquino to call simultaneous legislative and local government elections to cut costs.

Simultaneous polls on March 23, 1987 would "certainly be less expensive and would hasten stability," Cuenco told Agence France-Presse.

But he admitted that in his proposal, submitted to Aquino Tuesday, each voter would have to write down the names of up to 38 candidates in the ballot and that "block voting" or voting by party might have to be allowed.

The elective posts, as approved by a panel now drafting the new constitution, include 24 senators, 200 congressmen, a governor, vice-governor and three board members for each of the 74 provinces, and a mayor, vice-mayor and six board members for each of the country's 1,500 towns and cities.

Cuenco proposed a separate poll for the positions of village chiefs.

The minister also proposed regional registration for new voters in November, a plebiscite to ratify the new constitution on Dec. 15, general registration of voters in February and swearing in of all elected officials on April 30.

The country last had an election in February, when widespread reports of fraud triggered a popular uprising that toppled incumbent Ferdinand Marcos from his post within days after the national assembly proclaimed him the winner of the presidential poll.

SCHOOLS ORDERED TO TEACH HUMAN RIGHTS

HK301245 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Education has ordered the teaching of human rights in school curricula in all schools in the country. Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing stated that the inclusion of human rights in the school curricula is pursuant to President Corazon Aquino's declaration that the government will respect human rights and punish human rights violators. Meanwhile, Raul Segovio, chairperson of the Alliance of Concerned Citizens, said that human rights education is not only necessary but also timely.

1,500 NPA SUPPORTERS SURRENDER IN CARCAR, CEBU

HK010855 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] In Cebu City, some 1,500 supporters of the New People's Army from the mountains of Cebu surrendered to the military authorities in the town of Carcar. The Cebu City military authorities announced that the surrenderees pledged an oath of allegiance to the government of President Corazon Aquino in a ceremony attended by Governor-Designate Osmundo Rama and Colonel (Edwin Yap), deputy operations commander of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 7.

BMIP WANTS AQUINO-MISUARI TALKS MADE PUBLIC

HK291358 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The Bangsa Moro Islamic Party has deplored the alleged failure of the government to make public the facts in the Aquino-Misuari meeting in Jolo, Sulu.

Speaking through its chairman Datu Firdausi I.Y. Abbas, the Islamic Party said the public must be informed that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) secessionist faction of Nur Misuari holds the position that the Bangsa Moro Republic has been in existence since 1969.

Abbas said the Moro Republic is supposed to be composed of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Palawan. He said Misuari maintains that the Moro Republic is not part of the Philippines and [as published] since it is a sovereign state.

"Moros, Misuari contends, are non-Filipinos and those non-Muslims within the jurisdiction of the Bangsa Moro Republic are of two classes -- those who are natives or indigenous who have the same rights as the Moros, and those who came from Luzon and the Visayas," Abbas said. "To the latter, the option to accept Moro citizenship is open, otherwise they have to leave the area."

Abbas, who was a guest at a recent breakfast forum at Moviola Restaurant in Malate hosted by Maita Gomez and Nikki Coseteng, said the National Democratic Front (NDF) and PDSP [Philippine Democratic Socialist Party] have recognized the independence of the Bangsa Moro republic.

He produced documents allegedly showing the alliance between the NDR, PDSP, and Misuari's MNLF.

Abbas stressed that BMIP which he heads does not favor fighting among MNLF factions.

On the reported call of Misuari to establish a revolutionary government in Mindanao, Abbas said this should not be a cause for alarm since Misuari has long declared the existence of a separate state.

"What should alarm the national leadership is Misuari's pronouncement in places where he holds meeting that the areas have been liberated," Abbas said.

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